Interactions among remote communities, protected areas and tourism: The case of Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation

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Abstract

This study in sustainable development planning focuses on interactions among remote communities, protected areas and tourism. Through the case of Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation in Ontario, Canada, the study evaluates, in close co-operation with Native people and Parks Canada, potential linked to tourism in a sustainable development perspective. The field study also helps to put in perspective and to evaluate findings from the theoretical research. Along with the definition of objectives for indigenous tourism development, results from the Participatory Research Approach revealed that, even if all the necessary elements for positive interactions were in place, whether talking about community needs, nature protection or tourism, those elements do not interact as well as they might for the moment. Therefore, the conclusions have a wide applicability to people in remote communities, protected areas and tourism, as well as to the people who do research with them.

Reference

Interactions among remote communities, protected areas and tourism:
The case of Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation
Study summary

This study in sustainable development planning focuses on the topic of interactions among remote communities, protected areas and tourism. The topic is directly connected to the personal experience and interests of the researcher, as well as to the goals of the Master's it is linked to. The approach chosen is systemic, interactive and adaptive, in order to allow investigation of the variety of interactions among places, groups, fluxes and processes. Through the case of Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation in Ontario, Canada, the study evaluates, in close co-operation with Native people and Parks Canada, potential linked to tourism in a sustainable development perspective. The field study also helps to put in perspective and to evaluate findings from the theoretical research. Along with the definition of objectives for indigenous tourism development, results from the Participatory Research Approach revealed that, even if all the necessary elements for positive interactions where in place, whether talking about community needs, nature protection or tourism, those element do not interact as well as they might for the moment. Therefore, the conclusions have a wide applicability to people in remote communities, protected areas and tourism, as well as to the people who do research with them.

Résumé

Cette étude visant la planification d’un développement durable se concentre sur le sujet des interactions entre les communautés isolées, les espaces protégés et le tourisme. Le sujet est étroitement lié à mon expérience et à mes intérêts personnels ainsi qu'aux buts du DESS auxquels la recherche est liée. L’approche choisie est systémique, adaptive et interactive afin de permettre l’étude des nombreuses interactions entre les lieux, les groupes, les flux et les processus. Au travers du cas de la nation indigène autochtone de Neyaashiinigmiing en Ontario au Canada, l’étude évalue, en proche collaboration avec les indigènes et Parcs Canada, les potentiels liés au tourisme dans la perspective d’un développement durable. L’étude de terrain permet aussi de mettre en perspective et d’évaluer les conclusions de la recherche théorique. La Recherche Participative a, en plus de la définition d'objectifs pour le développement du tourisme indigène, révélé que, même si tous les éléments nécessaires à des interactions positives sont en place, que ce soit au niveau de la communauté, de la protection de la nature ou du tourisme, ces éléments n’interagissent pas à leur plein potentiel pour le moment. Les conclusions sont donc largement applicables, que se soit pour les communautés isolées, les espaces protégés, les acteurs du tourisme, ou encore les chercheurs travaillant avec ces groupes.
Acknowledgements

The opportunity to undertake research abroad is not only due to the motivation and work of the researcher. It has been made possible through the assistance and financing provided by many people and organisations. I would like here to acknowledge the valuable support that they gave to my work.

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Special gratitude is extended to Parks Canada and specially to Ross Thomson, Field Unit Superintendent Southwestern Ontario, for being supportive of this project and co-operating in the research.

Last but not least, I want to express my gratitude to my family and Nathalie who missed me lots during those eleven months, but stayed strong and provided me with attention and support during my doubts.
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>BPNP</td>
<td>Bruce Peninsula National Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCIP</td>
<td>Cape Croker Indian Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFNMP</td>
<td>Fathom Five National Marine Park</td>
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<td>HRC</td>
<td>Heritage Resources Centre</td>
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<td>NEC</td>
<td>Niagara Escarpment Commission</td>
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<td>NEP</td>
<td>Niagara Escarpment Plan</td>
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<td>PAR</td>
<td>Participatory Action Research</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</td>
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<td>UW</td>
<td>University of Waterloo</td>
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I. Introduction

The post-graduate diploma in Human Ecology\(^1\) that I take part in, requires a field training period with an institution as part of the degree. My host institution is the "Heritage Resources Centre" at the University of Waterloo, Canada. Personal motivation in this diploma comes from the fact that I live in the Alps and I feel increasing pressure for nature conservation. Therefore my desire is to widen my knowledge on how local populations in other remote places can make their living, while protecting important natural and heritage resources. I'm particularly interested in tourism related issues.

Thus, the purpose of this research is to investigate the potentials related to tourism that an indigenous community, the Chippewas of Nawash, can develop toward sustainable development in a World Biosphere Reserve, the Niagara Escarpment.

I have defined two sets of objectives toward this purpose: scholarly and applied objectives. My scholarly objective is to concentrate on the understanding of interrelationships among remote communities, protected areas and tourism. When defining this objective, questions in my mind are: How is the World Biosphere Reserve status of the study area viewed by the local population? Is eco-tourism an economic option to move toward community and regional sustainable development objectives? If it is, under which conditions and how? What is the point of view of local communities and of nature conservation agencies? What is the scope of current and future co-operation? What are the big issues in such a development process?

Besides this scholarly objectives, I have three applied objectives. These are: to do research that will be helpful to people in remote communities, as well as people in tourism or in nature conservation that work with them; to evaluate constraints and techniques met in participatory research; and to provide first hand, useful information to other Swiss students taking part in the exchange with Waterloo.

In order to introduce and define remote communities, protected areas and eco-tourism, I present general concepts in Chapter II. According to the

\(^1\) Sustainable Development of Areas and Societies with High Constraints
framework proposed by S. Ross & G. Wall\textsuperscript{2}, the scope of interaction is debated in term of main issues and relations between remote communities and protected areas, remote communities and tourism as well as tourism and protected areas.

In terms of general topics and issues discussed, Chapter III casts light on the history of the research project. This part stresses the tortuous path that led a Swiss researcher to Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation. Along with the deciding on the definitive settings for my research, I show the project's ideological evolution and adaptation. I think such information is not only important for the reader to understand the backgrounds issues, but also for other students to learn about flexibility and adaptation needed when planning in human ecology, especially abroad.

Chapter IV describes the study's specific environment in term of the area and community chosen. From a general description of the physical and socio-economic characteristics of the Bruce Peninsula, the focus moves to particular research settings. In that sense I present Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation, Nature Conservation on the peninsula and Native Tourism.

Chapter V dwells on the method and techniques used in the research approach. The first part gives results from early document and office consultations. Those results stress the need for field research to be undertaken. The second part presents methodology used for field research and the third part discusses its effectiveness.

Those preparatory chapters finally bring us to Chapter VI which presents the results gathered during field research. For each question results are organised as compiled answers referring to the three pillars of sustainable development: socio-cultural, environmental and economic. In that way they provide answers for addressing questions left open by traditional research methods.

Chapter VII is partly a summary from Chapter VI and partly exploratory in defining potentials related to Native Tourist Industry development. The first part groups results in a diagram and defines four main goals for tourism industry to reach. Goals are subdivided into objectives. In the second part, I discuss each objective in term of potentials, effects and pitfalls. As a

\textsuperscript{2} Ross & Wall (1999).
conclusion I bring my vision on how could those objectives be reached in the regional context of tourism. In that way I provide for external point of view to be added to participants views. This last part is mainly intended to outline the wide range of potentials for tourism by the Chippewas of Nawash.

Chapter VIII, the conclusion groups interesting findings concerning, in first part, new learning about interaction, in the second part about the Participative Action Research and in the third about general comments.

Let's start now by having a look at common and general characteristics of remote communities, protected area and tourism as well as the way they interact.
II. General context

In this part I introduce theoretical and general information on my three topics of interest: remote communities in the North countries; tourism; and protected areas. The conclusion addresses the general scope of interactions among those three subject areas.

Information presented here is sustained by a theoretical framework called "Protected Areas and Eco-tourism: Issues on Sustainability". This work is very complementary as a whole to present chapter and in order not to lengthen too much this research, it is presented in Appendix pp. 3. You are encouraged to have a look.

2.1. Remote communities in the North Countries

In the Larousse Dictionary (1924), community is defined as: "the state of what is common". Communities define themselves by sharing a number of common characteristics among their members. Those characteristics can be in relation to physical, spiritual and/or socio-economic settings. Socio-spatial rhythms, social events, socio-economic patterns, history, determinative landscape or situation and daily life are shared by community's members in a more or less conscious way. This provides them with a feeling of belonging, of having something to care for in common that others don't, shaping in that way community identity. Perceptions and images of communities often come to us through the eyes of the larger nation they are part of (through National TV News for example). Therefore images are usually biased by selective interpretation of non-members and lead to stereotypical perceptions.

Remote communities in developed countries are situated in marginal areas\(^3\). Marginal situations are largely due to geographical factors such as remoteness or rugged landscape. So are remote communities positioned on the periphery of main economic streams, on the periphery of social facilities or events, on the periphery of communications but often within countries with high standards of living. Most of those marginal areas show only a basic economic network, lower level of income as well as few economic

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\(^3\) DESS: learning from the week on "arid margins and mountainous massifs", Dec. 2000
opportunities from natural resources and government programs. They must, however, find new ways to keep up with high or even higher prices (due to their remoteness) characterising their situation in developed countries.

2.2. Protected areas

The need for nature protection can be directly linked to limitations within our neoclassical economic framework where the value of a good can only be measured in the market. In that model, external costs such as damages to people or natural resources can't be taken in account because they are situated outside the market. In fact there is no market to set up a price for environment or nature (Pigou, 1920). This is why important natural resources must be protected by special land-use patterns and policies that are segregated from market laws, such as protected areas and national parks.

As a response to the Biodiversity Convention and the increasing human footprint on environment, a world-wide network of protected areas is being set up to sustain in the long term natural resources. It has grown from 2 to 13 million square kilometres in the past 50 years, covering today about 9% of the total land area. Areas of pristine nature are becoming more scarce and fragmented. The expansion of different protected areas has, in many countries, to deal with inhabitants in and around new areas. As a result protection patterns have moved over years from punctual conservation toward wider regional corridors and areas. This has led to an “Ecosystem Management” process that is implemented through regional integrated development plans.

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4 Example: INTERREG I, II, III in Europe, a regional policy that elaborates programs to promote development on the periphery by developing international and interregional networks and initiatives.

5 Van der Straaten (1997)

6 Eagles (1998)

7 Brown and Mitchell (1997)
2.3. Tourism, eco-tourism

Tourism is composed of fluxes arising from national or international actors, currencies and consumer needs. Generally speaking\(^8\), those fluxes lead from rich industrialised areas toward periphery areas, and back. For areas hosting those fluxes, they represent a new economic export option. Flux convergence toward a specific area generates “tourist space\(^9\)” with a need for specialised infrastructures sustained by an economic growth that is mostly supplied with foreign capital. This growth can contribute significantly to the improvement of local housing, infrastructure and employment. However resources waste, dependencies on foreign economy and loss of local control are some of the perverse effects also associated with tourism. As different types of tourism do not have the same effects and impacts, specialists have tried to elaborate models that would optimise benefits and minimise negative effects: “...sustainable types of tourism must be types which are compatible with indigenous (host) uses and cultures, sensitive to the capabilities of the resource base, and economically viable”\(^10\). A general term regroups such types of tourism: eco-tourism.

Eco-tourism differentiates itself from other traditional forms of tourism by the fact that it limits development to resource capabilities rather than to demand-related potentials. Therefore tourist development must be carefully planned, monitored and assessed\(^11\). In that way: “Eco-tourism offers the potential to generate foreign exchange, earnings, employment, and other economic and social benefits, particularly in regional areas.... Eco-tourism can also provide resources for environmental conservation and management and an incentive for conservation and sustainable use of public and private land”\(^12\).

\(^8\) Urban tourism excepted

\(^9\) Racine, Teaching on "spatial economy & spatialisation of economy", 1998: "un espace aménagé par et pour le tourisme; objectivable, mesurable, cartographiable, il est le produit de l'action des entreprises touristiques, autochtones ou extérieures, dans une structure socio-spatiale donnée."

\(^10\) Wall (1999)

\(^11\) Nelson (1999) 1&2

\(^12\) Allcock et al. cit. in Eagle (1998)
2.4. Interactions

I am interested in the three previous topics and particularly in the way they interact. I have shown that remote communities in northern countries are situated outside of main economic areas because of geographical and/or historical factors. The factors that keep them remote have also often ensured natural and cultural resource preservation from development. Those preserved resources show characteristics that are valued by both Conservation Agencies and Tourists. In that sense, I analyse here the potential of Protected Areas as a mean to help preserve those resources for the future and Tourism as a way of valuing them for present populations. This links this research to the problematic of Sustainable Development between resources and time: distribution of resources to present populations; transmission of resources to future generations; and efficiency in the process\textsuperscript{13}. Here are some of the main issues on sustainability arising from interactions among the chosen subjects.

Remote communities often come along to deal with projects related to Nature and/or Heritage Conservation. Those projects are usually welcomed by community’s members if they feel the outcomes will be positive to them. Such positive outcomes include: preservation of important natural resources, preservation of resources that sustain traditional activities, employment and tourism related opportunities. Communities however, sometimes fight hard against preservation projects. This happens when members feel that external powers are trying to restrict their freedom to manage their own resources.

Tourism is an option that is commonly considered by remote communities in their Economic Development Plan. Preserved nature, culture and lifestyle are resources people from the city are willing to move and pay for. In return expected benefits from tourism may create incentives for wiser resource management in the community. Tourism however, is an industry with environmental and social impacts just like any other industry\textsuperscript{14}. Therefore if remote communities want to develop sustainable tourism, eco and socio-system (=resources) limits should be put ahead of or, at least, carefully balanced with economic returns.

\textsuperscript{13} E. Wiegandt, week on "arid margins and mountainous massifs", Dec. 2000

\textsuperscript{14} Woodley (1999)
Due to their outstanding natural and scenic qualities, parks and protected areas host the biggest part of nature-based tourism. In return, tourist visitations to protected areas “create a self-perpetuating phenomenon of visitation, education, and desire for more parks, visitation and education”\(^\text{15}\). Tourist visitation also provides direct income to national parks, sustaining in that way, many programs. Despite divergences over the use of resources, Protection Agencies and Eco-tourism have at least four common interests that are vital for their future:

1. Both of them have common interests in a high quality environment;
2. Both of them need strong regional support to fulfil their goals;
3. Both of them would find positive outcomes in joining a regional integrated ecosystem planning and management;
4. Both of them focus on resource integrity.

I hope this short and general presentation of my three subjects of interest and the way they interact has proved the need to undertake a systemic approach. Problems in regional sustainable planning are complex and require time and sustained effort. In order to support those efforts in the long term, parks will need new policies, eco-tourism a code of ethics and local populations must see that their effort in protecting resources “pays” in term of economic returns too. The time factor is particularly important when talking about local and regional issues on sustainability.

Each research has a particular history, a path to the chosen topic. This is even more true and tortuous when undertaking research abroad. One of the applied objective is to provide useful information to other students. So I think it is important to take time now to expose process and issues that have led to my research topic.

### III. Cape Croker case study

The present chapter stretches the approach to the research particular setting. The first part exposes initials steps that are mostly related to University exchange programs and opportunities. The second part explains

\(^{15}\) Eagles (1998)
more details about the approach to the chosen community and related questions. The last part summarises the evolution among primary ideas, research opportunities and adaptations to context.

3.1. Asking and answering initial questions

Where to undertake a training that could bring me new perspectives on my interests?

My curiosity about Canada rose mainly through the enthusiasm that Pr. J-B Racine (who taught there for fifteen years) showed during his teachings as well as through readings about co-operation programs between Parks Canada and Inuit Nations in nature conservation and eco-tourism.

The choice of the University of Waterloo was first driven by a bilateral agreement with my home University and the competence of its Environmental Studies Program. Grants were also easier to get for an established program. Through internet consulting I decided from Switzerland that the "Heritage Resources Centre" would fit best to guide me through my research project. Indeed this centre leads various researches on managing and planning the use and conservation of heritage resources. The centre works also in collaboration with Parks Canada and other organisations.

In order to get knowledge about Canada and to confront new ideas and methods, I decided to take two graduate courses on Tourism from Prof. Judith Cukier\(^\text{16}\). Requirements for those classes allowed me to explore Canadian literature in relation to my research topic. This was included in a term paper called: "Protected Areas and Eco-tourism: Issues on Sustainability" (Appendix, pp. 3).

3.2. The path to Cape Croker

Where can I do research on interactions among local communities, protected areas and tourism close to Waterloo?

This question was cleared early last fall (2001) during a meeting with my Thesis advisor, Pr. Gordon Nelson from Heritage Resources Centre. After

\(^{16}\) 1) Contemporary perspectives on Tourism  2) The social construction of Tourism
presentation of different options in Ontario, it was decided that the Bruce Peninsula, part of Niagara Escarpment World Biosphere Reserve, would meet best my interest.

I took a first reconnaissance of the place during a 3 day trip on the North of the peninsula, thinking to focus my research around Tobermory. It was then decided that I should attend the "Bruce Peninsula National Park Committee Advisory Meeting" in order to make early contacts with interest group representatives from the area. This was done by October 26th 2001. The variety of interests and the number of people I’ve met there led me to the next question:

Which group should I focus my thesis on?

Three kinds of reasons pulled me toward collaboration with the Chippewas of Nawash. One is related to the subject of my Master’s Thesis. The other has to do with my personal beliefs and values for cultural diversity. Last but not least, preliminary investigations pointed me to lack of information on this aspect of the peninsula and its community.

How did Native authorities react to my participatory research project?

This question was answered during my first appointment, in January, with the Chief of the Chippewa of Nawash, Ralph Akiwensie, to whom I was introduced during the National Park Committee Advisory meeting last October.

In the context of promoting tourism as a development tool for his nation, he thought that an analysis of current situation and future potentials would be useful and the band would co-operate. But any project must first go through Band Council and be approved. He invited me to submit a proposal that I worked out and had reviewed by my advisor in the Heritage Resources Centre.

This proposal was accepted by a Band Council Resolution, Motion n° 802, on February 19th 2002. (Appendix, pp. 62)
Will the other organisations influencing the research at regional level collaborate? How much?

Through early contacts, trips, Net-search and in consultation with my Thesis Advisor, it was decided to include the perspective of Parks Canada and the regional tourism and agriculture programs in considering collaboration potentials within World Biosphere development.

Full support from Parks Canada was given by Ross Thomson, Field Unit Superintendent - Southwestern Ontario. This was done orally in February 2002 and in writing on May 3rd of the same year. (Appendix, pp. 63)

The Bruce County Tourism and Agriculture Office took note of my thesis and helped me by giving names of representative people that might co-operate or be knowledgeable about Native's related issues.

3.3. Ideological evolution of the research project

My initial ideas for my project upon my arrival in Canada were biased. As a European I took for granted that parks in Canada would include communities they have to collaborate with, as many parks do in France for example. So, it was my idea to focus on a protected area and its relations with one or more communities. As it is the case for most researches undertaken abroad, the reality forced me to adaptation.

The reality is that, in Canada, national and other provincial parks are set up with a focus on maintaining an idea of "pristine nature" and "ecological integrity", defined by the National Parks Act\(^1\) as "a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rate of change and supporting processes". Many ecologists define this state as: "a condition where the structure and function of an ecosystem are unimpaired by human

\(^1\) Sustainable development of areas and societies with high constraints

\(^1\) BPNP & FFMP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 5
stresses”\textsuperscript{19}. As a result human activities are maintained to a minimum and non permanent presence.

With Native people having lived in the Bruce Peninsula for thousands of years, the idea of pristine nature means more or less to me a kind of "pre-European stage of evolution". This would therefore allow some local economical or traditional activities to continue to take place in the parks. It is however not the case with Parks Canada on the Bruce Peninsula. This is why, after analysis of the context, I decided to change the focus I had on protected areas to local communities.

Indeed this research investigates local community reaction to a World Biosphere Reserve in terms of potentials for sustainable development. The scope of the study actually highlights:

- the Chippewas of Nawash as a remote community
- the Niagara Escarpment Biosphere Reserve and Bruce Peninsula National Park as protected areas
- and Tourism as an economic option.

As suggested by J. G. Nelson\textsuperscript{20}, presenting research context in a spiral helps to clarify the scope and the level associated with the variety research interests.

My primary interests are personal and focus on the interactions among local communities, protected areas and tourism ("ENTRY" in the figure next page). To investigate this field I've first made theoretical research on related theories (upper part of the figure). In a second step, I decided to confront these findings to Canadian reality, through the case of Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation (lower part of the figure).

\textsuperscript{19} Bouchard, 1997; Steedman, 1994; Woodley, 1993; cit. in BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 6

\textsuperscript{20} Nelson (1991)
Having discussed the actors involved, scope and scale of my research, it is time now to explore particular environmental and social settings. This information is organised in the next chapter (IV) and is intended to provide readers with a good picture of study's environment.

**Fig: 1 The spiral of the research, inspired by J., G. Nelson (1991)**
Niagara Escarpment & Bruce Peninsula

Legend
- Protected areas
- Native Territories
- Attraction Centre
- Bruce Trail
- Niagara Esc. Plan
- Highway

Native's Fishing Grounds
Native Territories
Attraction Centre
Bruce Trail
Niagara Esc. Plan
Highway

Fig. 2

Native's Fishing Grounds

Legend
- Protected areas
- Native Territories
- Attraction Centre
- Bruce Trail
- Niagara Esc. Plan
- Highway

Native's Fishing Grounds

Legend
- Protected areas
- Native Territories
- Attraction Centre
- Bruce Trail
- Niagara Esc. Plan
- Highway

Native's Fishing Grounds

Legend
- Protected areas
- Native Territories
- Attraction Centre
- Bruce Trail
- Niagara Esc. Plan
- Highway

Native's Fishing Grounds
IV. Study's environment description

This chapter introduces salient characteristics of the research context. After dealing with the general settings, I will focus description on primary areas of interest such as Neyaashiinigiing Indian Reserve, nature protection on the peninsula and native tourism.

4.1. General setting

Bruce Peninsula is located at the northern end of the area known as Southwestern Ontario, the most heavily populated part of Canada. The peninsula rises between the shoreline of Lake Huron in the west and the waters of Georgian Bay in the east. Tobermory, at the tip of the peninsula, is located about 95 km north of Owen Sound. The land-surface comprised between those two points is about 1000 km$^2$, with a width ranging from 6 to 30 kilometres.

4.1.1. Physical characteristics of the Bruce Peninsula

Bruce Peninsula is the upper part of the Niagara Escarpment$^{21}$, a 725 km corridor of mainly wild land between Niagara area (US border) and Tobermory. The geomorphologic name for such an escarpment is cuesta. As a cuesta it presents a gradual slope on one side -west- and cliffs on the other -east-. This explains the sandy beaches on lake Huron as well as steep cliffs, up to 50 m high, toward Georgian Bay. Numbers of waterfalls on the cliff side provide scenic opportunities, the best known being Niagara Falls.

Bedrock is composed by sedimentary layers that began to be deposited in the Michigan Basin 400 millions years ago$^{22}$. Predominant dolomite and limestone strata are interspersed with thin layers of sandstone and shale beds. Quaternary glacial advances and retreats have eroded surface materials leaving only a thin layer of soil that averages 15 cm. Water action on limestone geology has shaped karst features throughout the peninsula such as caves, sinkholes or disappearing streams.

$^{21}$ [Http://www.escapment.org/About]

$^{22}$ BPNP Management plan, pp. 2-5, BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 12-15
The Peninsula experiences a moderate continental climate buffered by lake effects. This moderate climate and the diverse morphologic setting such as talus slopes, cliffs, sands and shallow soils over calcareous bedrock, have led to a mosaic of unusual habitats. Among them: various forests, various wetlands, fens, alvars, cryptoendolithic and littoral communities. Rich biotic communities reflect interactions between land and water systems, dominant factors in the area. In addition, the Bruce Peninsula acts as the southern limit for species of northern ecosystems, as well as the northern range of species from warmer southern ecosystems.

Besides hosting the largest contiguous forest in southern Ontario and the oldest trees in eastern North America -dwarf white cedar up to 1000 years old on cliffs-, the peninsula provides shelter for numerous rare or endangered species. Among them are high diversity of orchids, ferns and plants; over 300 species of breeding and migrant birds; black bears, fisher, otter, lemming and more than 30 other species of mammals; about 30 taxa of amphibians and reptiles like the endangered Massasauga rattlesnake; numerous native and exotic fishes.

4.1.2. Socio-economic evolution of the Bruce Peninsula

They are evidences that indigenous people have been present in this area since the late Archaic. "These populations had, by 5000 B.P., developed a maritime subsistence economy exploiting the various islands and shorelines, as well as participating in a trading network spanning most of the Great Lakes"\(^{23}\). Ojibway and Odawa were involved in a semi-nomadic occupancy of the area when the first Europeans arrived in the 17\(^{th}\) Century. Lakes and rivers provided them with vital food from fish as well as a transportation system. The forest sustained them with spirituality, medicine, material for construction, game meat and abundance of diverse food such as wild rice or berries. The best known today is maple syrup.

Partly due to physical characteristics and remoteness of the place, early European immigrants only settled the Peninsula in the second half of the 19\(^{th}\) century. As it is the case for most remote areas, natural resources extraction has been the only possibility for settlers to make their living. Commercial logging, cutting and shipping became intensive as it was the main economic

\(^{23}\) BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 16
activity until major decline in the resource. Indeed, by early 1900's, fires and clear-cuttings had removed most of the primary forest\textsuperscript{24}. Commercial fishing was another important activity of early settlers. But as early as the mid 1800's: "Canadian and American fishing companies were fishing Lake Huron and Georgian Bay so aggressively that the fishery was down to 1/10\textsuperscript{th} of what it used to be"\textsuperscript{25}. By early 1930's the commercial fishing declined substantially as did the stocks. Finally, mineral resource extraction continues up to day because resources remain and demand is growing. Agriculture has never developed much as deep soils are lacking on the peninsula, restricting this activity mainly to cow grazing or horse raising.

Today, even if natural resources extraction still occurs, the most important land user and employer on the peninsula is tourism. Cottagers and seasonal residents started to settle the area in growing numbers with improvement in transportation after WWII. The peak period for cottage building was during late 70's and 80's. Some retired people from the baby-boom generation use these cottages as their main residence now. This and economic emigrations of young groups, led to a population that has increased, but shows particular characteristics. In St-Edmund Township\textsuperscript{26}, for example, 39% of the people are over 55 years old, in comparison to 21 percent in the province. Public service employment has been multiplied by four. In the Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula\textsuperscript{27} they are only 2893 residents for 10,357 electors.

4.1.3. Tourism on the Bruce

Bruce and Grey County together have attracted 2.4 million person visits in 1998\textsuperscript{28}. Their total spending reached 175 million CAN$. Main tourism fluxes are concentrated on the North-South transit corridor composed of Hwy 6 and the ferry to Manitoolin Island and Northern Ontario. An estimated 240'000\textsuperscript{29} people take the ferry between Manitoolin and Tobermory between May and

\textsuperscript{24} BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 16

\textsuperscript{25} Keeshig-Tobias (1996)

\textsuperscript{26} Situated at the tip of the Peninsula, 1007 people in 1996. BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 18

\textsuperscript{27} The beautiful Bruce Peninsula (2002)

\textsuperscript{28} County adjacent to South-East of Bruce. Research Resolution and Consulting Ltd. (2000)

\textsuperscript{29} Ontario Northland, interview
October. Regional tourist fluxes cruise around Owen Sound, Sauble Beach, Wiarton, Lion’s Head and Tobermory. Besides one National Park, one National Marine Park, more than 20 campgrounds, 20 Bed&Breakfast inns, 20 hotels and motels, cottaging is the predominant type of tourism. Primary characteristic of tourist demand can be shown by referring to:

Fig: 3 Characteristics of the demand, adapted from Research Resolutions & Consulting Ltd. (2000)
Bruce County Tourism brochure which offers snapshots of regional tourism as follow: "Hike the Bruce Trail along the Niagara Escarpment overlooking Georgian Bay. Photograph rare orchids and other flora on a guided tour or on your own. Bird watch year round. Paddle your canoe or kayak on the Saugeen and Rankin River systems. Sea kayak or cruise the open waters of our Great Lake. Scuba dive or tour over the wrecks of Tobermory. Frolic in lake Huron with its shallow, inviting waters and miles of sandy beaches. Drive our scenic tour routes highlighted on this map to find our many lighthouses, museum and golf courses." In addition to this, winter tourism offers a combination of country-skiing, ice-fishing, winter camping and snowmobile.

4.2. Research specific settings

Let us now describe our three specific subjects:

4.2.1. **Neyaashiinigiing First Nation**

I quote here the presentation, available on the web\(^3^0\), that the Chippewas of Nawash made of themselves. I do this because basic cultural differences lead Native People to focus on important elements that would not come first in the head of a Swiss researcher. Such cultural differences between aboriginal people and western thinking include holistic vision, creative context, chaos theory and creative participation\(^3^1\). Relations with the Universe and (Mother) Earth, spirituality, meaning of Life, respect for surrounding environment, role of ancestors, life after death, power of dreams and other matters differ greatly from the western science vision. Being non-Native and a geographer in addition, I acknowledge the importance of spirituality in daily life of many members but I won't allow myself to interpret it. It is important therefore for an aboriginal community to define itself:

"The Ojibway of the Bruce Peninsula originally occupied some 2 million acres in southern Ontario, including the whole of the Peninsula. Our history says the land was shown to us by the Creator; and indeed, the old stories handed

\(^3^0\) [www.capecrokerpark.com/page8.html](http://www.capecrokerpark.com/page8.html)

\(^3^1\) Cajete G. (2000)
down in the oral tradition contain details and land forms in the Peninsula that one can easily recognise today. 

We refer to ourselves as Anishnabe, which is translated by at least one elder at Cape Croker as "the good of the earth". The Ojibway people are the Anishnabek. Our language is Anishnabemowin. By the way, Cape Croker is the non-Native name for our home. We call it Neyaashiinigmiing. The name of our First Nation is "Nawash", after Chief Nawash, who fought beside Tecumseh in the war of 1812.

By the Treaty of 45½ (1836) we lost the south part of our traditional territories, but retained the whole of the Bruce Peninsula (then called the Saugeen Peninsula) and our rights to make a living through hunting and fishing. Over the next 50 years, the encroachment of European immigrants on the Queen's Bush (which is how they referred to our part of Ontario) was so relentless that, if we were to retain our culture and independence, we felt obliged to sign additional treaties. By 1861, the territory left to the Chippewas of Nawash consisted of the 10,000 acres at Neyaashiinigmiing.

During this time we eked out a living in our traditional ways of hunting and fishing on the lands left to us, but even that became difficult as European commercial fishing fleets took over our fishing grounds and the stocks began to run low. The mighty sturgeon (which in our language is naame, the same word we use for "prayer") was wiped out in the 1890s. Even the once bountiful lake trout, the backbone of our economy, was driven nearly to extinction by the 1950s.

Finally, in 1990, the chiefs of Saugeen and Nawash decided to reclaim what was taken. In the year 2000, the two Bands are co-operating on land claims issues and have filed a suit against the Crown. And, after a long and difficult struggle, the Bands have signed a fishing agreement with Ontario that will see them, once again, enjoy a measure of economic stability by fishing for trade and commerce”.

Some additional elements are however, useful to deepen comprehension of the community. Most of numbers quoted below comes from the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation Community Plan 99-04. Other elements have been introduced from my experiences and talks while living on the Reserve.
The reserve stands 26 km north of Wiarton and 259 km north-west of Toronto. Formerly known as Cape Croker, it was renamed to Neyaashiinigmiing in 1992. The Reserve is unceded land. It means that it has never been given up by treaty and refers directly to the Federal Government as a sovereign nation. Natural resources abound in diversity and quality, presenting an excellent overall view of the richness characterising the Niagara Escarpment (even if not formally part of the Niagara Escarpment Plan\textsuperscript{32}). In addition, the Chippewas of Nawash share in exclusivity with the Saugeen 1'600\textsuperscript{33} hectares of hunting grounds adjacent to BPNP and fishing grounds around the Bruce Peninsula\textsuperscript{34}.

According to the Indian Register, they were 1928 Band Members in 1997, 699 of them living on the reserve. Today a list of 80 to 90 families is waiting to get housing on the reserve and to come back. Population on the Reserve is young and growing: about 80% of the population is less than 49 years old. The ten years average growth rate is 2.9% per annum. A very large increase in 0-4 age group is actually on; the average household is 3.6 individuals (Ontario = 2.7).

As is sadly the case in many reserves throughout the world, residents report abnormally high rates of diabetes, cancer and Aids. In that way they are really worried about future for their people. Even so I must say that in seven weeks living there, I haven't seen any drunk member. Alcohol, drugs and other self injuries are still an existing problem. I didn't experienced violence, but there is always light in the women's shelter at night. A few native people say however, that the situation is way better than forty years ago. As result of this, many members have developed skills in healing and health care. Here again, as was the case with spirituality, I have to mention the existence of issues I don't feel qualified to deal with. Being acknowledged, they will be further on regrouped and labelled under the name of "social issues".

\textsuperscript{32} Cf. next sub-chapter: "Nature Protection on the Peninsula"

\textsuperscript{33} According to BPNP & FFNMP Ecosystem Conservation Plan

\textsuperscript{34} Approximately from north-east of Owen Sound to South of Port Elgin, Cf. map pp.14
The Band is ruled by elected Chief and Council. A few electors and big families incite some members to question the effectiveness of actual politic system. Band administration manages basic public services such as: water system, hydro lines, landfill, sewage lagoons, road network, health and day-care centre, elementary schools, women shelter, law enforcement and fire department. Estimated average income (free of tax) is 27'000 CAN$. In comparison the provincial average is 52'000 CAN$ (with up to 35% of taxes). Unemployment is highly seasonal, averaging 40% and exceeding sometimes, 50% in the winter. Personal wage income is provided by: public sector 42%; private sector 26%; and transfer payments covering the remaining 32%. The Band employs many people (more than 100) and owns four major enterprises: the Cape Croker Tent and Trailer Park; Nawash Fish Farm; Forestry; and Cottage leasing. The only non seasonal activity is the Fish Farm that incidentally uses leading technologies.

Private business development is hampered by difficulties in accessing financing, as Native Lands are not valid as mortgage for bank loans (no private property, only Natives can possess Reserve land). With about 6 major and 60 private small boats, fishing accounts for half of private business income on the reserve. Annual sales reach 2 million. 37 private entrepreneurs provide services ranging from craft production, to construction, to professional services. Only 9 of those businesses are full time and only 4 provide more than a full time job.

4.2.2. Nature protection on the peninsula

The history of Niagara Escarpment conservation began in the 60's when public concern arose about growing damages due to socio-economic development. A Select Committee on Conservation made, by 1967, recommendations to Provincial Government in order to start: "a wide range study of the Niagara Escarpment with a view to preserving its entire length"\(^{35}\). By 1973 this study led to the government's passage of the "Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act" stating that: "the purpose of this Act is to provide for the maintenance of Niagara Escarpment and land in its vicinity substantially as a continuous natural environment, and to ensure only such development occurs as is compatible with that natural

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35 [http://www.escarpment.org/About/protection.htm](http://www.escarpment.org/About/protection.htm)
environment”\textsuperscript{36}. The strength of this Act comes from the fact that it allows for direct provincial environmental and development planning over municipal jurisdictions, providing Ontario with a strong regional policy.

By 1978 the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC, 31 people) proposed the Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP) that defined the area concerned. The NEP includes seven land use designations (Natural, Protection, Rural, Urban, Minor Urban, Recreation and Mineral Extraction). Tremendous pressures were put on government so that the initial Plan’s coverage was at last reduced by 63%. Restrictive land use policies were seen as obstacles for socio-economic development. Resistance also came from the fact that over 90% of the Plan area is composed of privately owned properties. Finally the Plan was approved by Ontario Cabinet in 1985. Plan implementation responsibilities were assigned to the NEC including: monitoring municipal planning for conformity with the NEP; administrating a development control permit system; commenting on all proposed development in the NEP area; making recommendations on Plan amendment proposal; and promoting NEP objectives.

Twenty-five years of efforts have been ultimately recognised globally in 1990 with the designation of Niagara Escarpment as a World Biosphere Reserve. The UNESCO designation is in no-way enforceable by international law. Effective protection of the Escarpment is sustained by the Act, the Plan and the Commission at the provincial level. A Biosphere Reserve is composed of buffer zones and one or more core areas. It is intended to be a model for sustainable development. Buffer zones contain areas used for a variety of human purposes. However activities there should not disturb core area integrity.

Core areas are composed of 119 parks or open areas, 25 of them are located on the Bruce Peninsula. The best known are: Bruce Peninsula National Park (BPNP, 150 Km\textsuperscript{2} of land) and Fathom Five National Marine Park (FFNMP 112 km\textsuperscript{2} of land and water) managed by Parks Canada at the tip of the Peninsula. "The parks were established in 1987, by way of a federal/provincial agreement, to protect a representative example of the Great Lakes/St.

\textsuperscript{36} Section 2, Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act, revised status of Ontario
Lawrence Lowlands natural region and the Georgian Bay Marine region” 37. The Parks include currently a patchwork of private holdings as well as blocks of federal and provincial land. Land acquisition is in process on a willing-buyer, willing-seller basis. Due to their geographical settings, both parks are isolated by waters except for the narrow neck of Niagara Escarpment in the South. This umbilical string of untouched forests is now threatened by an increasing human footprint including developments on the southern portion of the peninsula and pressure from seven million potential tourists living within six hours drive. Understanding that "the well-being of the Park is inherently tied to the well-being of Niagara Escarpment", BPNP and FFMNP developed an Ecosystem Conservation Plan in 2001. An ECP is: "an attempt to establish measurable goals, management strategies and actions to ensure the protection of ecosystems in and around a national park” 38.

4.2.3. Tourism activities by Neyaashiinigiing

From a visitor perspective and with information provided through local brochures39 promoting tourism, the opportunity to experience native tourism requires a bit of perseverance. Related information is flooded by other adds, representing only between 0.5 and 5 percent of the total information. Once desired information is detected, our visitor discovers the existence of a First Nation Reserve that offers nature as well as spiritual experience by Georgian Bay in a breathtaking setting. Further he should also learn that there is a historic lighthouse, that a Pow Wow40 is held each summer in August and that overnight camping is available in the Cape Croker Indian Park41. The park provides: camp and trailer sites, showers, flush toilets, Laundromat, hydro, canoe rentals, craft classes, connection to the Bruce Trail and more… Once arrived at the Park House, a paper presents Park origin, context, facilities and appropriate behaviours42. Four commercial adds complete the

37 BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 7
38 Ecological Integrity Panel Report 2000, BPNP & FFMNP, Ecosystem Conservation Plan, pp. 6
39 Approximate calculation from the place given for information on Natives in 3 tourist prospectus: The Beautiful Bruce Peninsula 2002, Ontario, Canada; the Bruce Peninsula Day Trip Companion 2001; Welcome to Bruce Peninsula 2002, restaurant tablemat by Sandra Armstrong Promotions
40 Traditional drum ceremony
41 http://www.capecrokerpark.com
42 Here I use version 2001, the only available during my field research
experiences made available for tourists: Ricks Boat Rental, Turtle’s fresh and smoked fish, Dream Weaver Crafts and All R’s Restaurant and Gas Bar.

Many hopes however, are put into tourism, as expressed by this young band member who shares her vision: "Chippewas of Nawash will expend their tourism industry into a profitable economy on a year round basis and attract tourists and visitors from all over the world. Creating employment for residents and enhancing the businesses within the community. Giving visitors not only a place of solitude and rest but a venue for learning about native culture and integrity, while experiencing eco-tourism"\(^{43}\).

Native Tourism Industry is one of the main subjects investigated through field research. It will be largely discussed later in chapter VI. Before presenting results, I need to explain and justify the method and techniques used to gather data.

\(^{43}\) J. L. M. Nadjiwon (1999)
V. Research approach and method

Research approach and method are of up-most importance for the reader to understand opportunities and limitations that led to the given results (Chapter VI). To help discern decisive steps in the approach, the followed procedure is divided here in three sub-chapters. The first presents preliminary thoughts, queries, researches and results that led me to define the need for participatory field research. Method and techniques chosen for this participatory field study are described in the second subchapter. Finally a brief discussion evaluates the effectiveness of the chosen method in gathering information and gives recommendations for future research.

5.1. Document and office consultation

This stage of prospective data gathering can be defined as “Preparatory Research”. It is divided into three main parts relating to the process of acquiring information. One concerns about general and theoretical information, the other concerns information on the Bruce Peninsula, Ojibway and tourism, and the last documents collected during field reconnaissance.

The first step covers general and theoretical information. Twenty articles were analysed on tourism planning issues. Twenty-two other articles defined a bibliography for my theoretical term paper on "Eco-tourism and Protected areas: Issues on Sustainability".

a) Library opportunities by the University of Waterloo present a wide range of electronic as well as paper sources. In the present case, those resources are helpful at a conceptual level mostly.

Innovative approaches and methods related to case studies world-wide have allowed me to widen my perception of tourism and, particularly, eco-tourism. Publications from Canadian Schools and from the Heritage Resources Centre have made me aware of issues and solutions pertinent to nature protection in Canada. Concepts and ideas gathered during this stage sustain the theoretical framework of the present research.

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44 Not included in this bibliography

45 Included in the bibliography of this Thesis
b) The second step involves literature directly related to the Bruce Peninsula, the Ojibway people and the Chippewas of Nawash in the libraries of Waterloo and Owen Sound. Internet research is included at this point to complete rare library data.

If literature at the University of Waterloo is abundant concerning nature protection on Niagara Escarpment or on the Bruce Peninsula National Park, much less information has been found for any of the following subjects:

- **First Nations and tourism in south-western Ontario.** The tourism data base shows no directly related article. It seems like this type of research is concentrated outside of the province, particularly in British Columbia and in the North-Western territories. Most articles in fact were related to Australia or Oceania.

  Internet research involves a collection of related-sites such as the ones on Aboriginal Tourism46 or the Cree Village Eco-lodge by James Bay47.

  Results as a whole stressed the fact that research on aboriginal tourism is linked more to Australia, New Zealand, Africa or Indonesia than North America.

- **Ojibway, Chippewas of Nawash.** Very little is available on the subject. In the Library of the University of Waterloo, Ojibways are described as part of three or four old history books. Related findings include a picture book about Ojibway life at Red Lake Nation48 and an economic study on Cape Croker from 196649. The Library of Owen Sound contains however “The Illustrated History of the Chippewas of Nawash”50, a recent quality comic made after historical researches for court case by the Chippewas of Nawash themselves. In addition a few old books about the area mention Native Bands.

46 [www.attc.ca](http://www.attc.ca) or [www.qnadjiwonki.on.ca](http://www.qnadjiwonki.on.ca)
47 [www.creevillage.com](http://www.creevillage.com)
48 Charles Brill (1992)
49 Lyon, N., A. (1966)
50 Polly Keeshig-Tobias (1996)
Many articles and book publications\textsuperscript{51} involve fisheries related issues, showing in that way the importance of this resource through the interest raised.

- **Social issues related to tourism in the Bruce Peninsula.** Here again the lack of data leaves the research field open...

c) The third step consists in field recognisance to key offices like the Chamber of Commerce, Tourism Information of Tobermory, Parks Canada office and Nawash Band Office.

Office consultations during field recognisance provided a huge number of tourist guides, maps and publications useful to understand tourism and, generally speaking, life on the Peninsula. Information on Native populations and linked activities is however restricted to about two percent\textsuperscript{52} of the total information.

Data available on the research topic at Parks Canada includes the "Bruce Peninsula National Park Management Plan" and the "Ecosystem Conservation Plan - Fathom Five National Marine Park and Bruce Peninsula National Park".

Only one publication was found during my first visit to the Chippewas of Nawash Band Office, it is the "Cape Croker Indian Park 2001", a guide for visitors coming to the park.

Most of this information has been used for the construction of previous chapters and to define settings of the research (IV Study's environment description).

Preliminary investigations however, show a lack of existing data on the subject chosen for my research: the interactions among remote communities, protected areas and tourism. How do current tourist activities affect life at Cape Croker? In which direction should tourist development go? What are the potentials for development of Native Community in relation to the World Biosphere status of the area? What about the scale and scope of current and future co-operation? Usual sources of information have proven to

\textsuperscript{51} S. S. Crawford (2001)

\textsuperscript{52} Approximate calculation from the place given for information on Natives in 2 tourist prospectus (The Beautiful Bruce Peninsula 2002 & Bruce Peninsula Day Trip Companion 2001)
be almost useless to achieve my goals. The ability to answer those questions "supposes that we passed from the initial contextual analysis which legitimised the choice of places to the actual observation of theses places and to the work within (each) chosen place(s)"\(^{53}\).

I hope the preparatory research has stressed well enough the necessity to gather additional information by field research. But prior to defining an appropriate field method and related techniques, it is necessary to answer these two questions:

**What resources, skills and time does the project have to sustain field research and/or participation?**

The skills of the researcher include good empirical and theoretical knowledge about tourism related issues, awareness of issues related to sustainable development of areas and societies with high constraints, neutral profile (neither Canadian nor Native) and, last but not least, high personal motivation. The proposal has received support from the Nawash Band, Parks Canada and the University of Waterloo.

Resources of the project are minimum. Funding is part of the grants given in Switzerland for an exchange in Canada. It allows the researcher to live, move and communicate. Resources shared by the Nawash band include room for meetings, free camping, shower, electricity and firewood.

Time available is directly linked to economical resources and the date that the research has to be completed for the degree program, which was about 9 month. However, course work also had to be completed in that period. It was initially decided to allow one month for field researches to be conduced, this to be followed by several months for analysis and writing.

**What kind of cultural, social and political factors influence participation in my project? What will be the reaction of local people?**

Early reconnaissance showed that particular historical and political settings of the area have raised suspicion and tensions among and within different groups. Most of the tensions seem to result from issues relating to resources such as land and fish. Thus, historical settings and tensions might affect willingness of individuals to participate or restrain information given.

\(^{53}\) Racine J.-B. (2002)
5.2. Field work and participatory research

From an overview of UNDP participatory methods and understanding scale and needs specific to this project, I decided to concentrate on local level information gathering and planning and to focus primarily on "local people's views, how they perceive their conditions, their lives"\textsuperscript{54} and how to improve them.

The method used in this research is called "Participatory Action Research" (PAR). It has been chosen because of its flexibility, necessary for the exploratory, prospective, character of this research in human ecology and planning. In such approach, "Its interactive and adaptive characteristics are a response, among other things, to the complexity and dynamic character of these fields, the range of concepts and values involved, the effects of the research and its uses on many interest groups and people, the unevenness and variety of available information, and the fact that research can be changed or even terminated for various reasons, such as the wishes of local persons, or changes in the political or financial context"\textsuperscript{55}. In addition to other technical skills, the researcher works, in a co-operative way, among a variety of people and backgrounds, through interviews, group meeting or sharing time. The focus of the research is also intended to be developed in co-operation. This is what J., G., Nelson calls "an interactive and adaptive approach".

PAR fits particularly well for investigations promoting participatory research in community development and participatory evaluation. In a PAR, the researcher is committed to partnership with the community into a learning approach. Participants and/or community are included at every stage of the research until review of the draft report before final copy. Outcomes are intended to benefit the community. In that way, when I talked to Chief Akiwensie last January to define a project that would be helpful for the band and meet my research objective, guidelines were vague: The Chippewa wants to develop their tourist industry but don't really know how and in which direction. So should the questions analyse tourism within a larger socio-environmental view. Later on questions were submitted to Native

\textsuperscript{54} \url{http://www.undp.org}

\textsuperscript{55} Nelson J. G. (1991)
advisors who gave approval on their pertinence with local issues toward the goal of the research.

The number of participants was set up according to the time available for the project. When defined at the University with my advisor, estimation was:

- Up to 20 participants by the Chippewas of Nawash (teenagers, women, seniors, as well as the representatives of main professional or cultural activities)
- Around five participants by the Park representatives
- Around five participants by the Tourist Operators representatives

In order to move this PAR method into action and gather field data, a number of techniques or tools have been defined and implemented. Those techniques must of course, be adapted to resources, skills and time available in the project. They can be divided into three categories: the ones that help to bring together participants, the ones that allow participants to share information and the ones that deal with processing and reviewing of information.

5.2.1. Techniques to gather participants

The variety of techniques used here is intended to get complementary points of view. The snowball was used to get information from Band "official" informants. All the other techniques are set up in order to get alternative perspectives.

- **Snowball.** Goal: define existing networks and privileged informers

  1. Ask Chief Akiwenzie, my head contact, for suggestions of names related to National Park staff
  2. Ask the Chief for a panel of three Native's advisors.
  3. Ask each advisor for reference to people or key informants to contact for participation in the project.

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56 Racine J.-B. (2002)
• **Conferences on tourism.** Goal: raise awareness among potential participants

  - The intention is to make potential participants aware of holistic effects of tourism growth from a Swiss example in order to provoke personal reflection
  
  - 3 attempts, 3 trips for 1 conference given. Seven people attended the conference. All but one belonged to the same family.

• **Announcements.** Goal: inform about participatory research in tourism

  - Nawash Newsletter
  
  - Nawash radio
  
  - Mailing to suggested participants

• **Information meeting.** Goal: Gather participants and raise awareness

  - 36 invitations were sent and received three weeks in advance. Attendance was 9 people (5 Natives but no representative of Band Council, 2 representatives of Park Canada and 2 regional tourism-related business owners).
  
  - Presentation of the conference on tourism
  
  - Discussion of intended research and techniques

• **Random encounters.** Goal: meet participants outside the "official" network provided by the snow-ball method

  - 5 participants out of 16 joined the study this way

Altogether those techniques have allowed for identification of 23 participants for interviews: 16 Band members, 4 employees of Parks Canada and 3 others related to tourist operations in the area. In that way estimations for participation were almost met.

5.2.2. **Techniques to raise information**

The primary technique used here is the semi-structured interview. Even if taping would allow adding such details as "particular tone of voice, the way

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57 “Tourisme et gestion de la ressource paysage: le cas de la commune de Nendaz"
to interrupt or not interrupt an interlocutor”\textsuperscript{59}, they were put aside after discussion with Chief and local advisors. Instead notes were taken in order not to make participants feel uncomfortable.

- **Semi-structured, qualitative interviews.** Goal: be open enough to let interviewee’s express their ideas and rigid enough to allow comparison and classification of ideas and perceptions.
  
  - The same framework of interview (questions) is given to each participant with the opportunity of emphasis on a topic where participant has particular knowledge or interest
  
  - Anonymity and confidentiality are ensured by written or spoken contracts to incite people to expose freely points of view and feelings

The questions are upon:

*What is there now (when talking about tourism) and how does it affect local nature, culture and economy?*

Question intended to understand present scale and effects of native tourist activities.

*Should further developments happen?*

*If yes, why? If no, why?*

*What type, where, when, how?*

*What challenges/benefits/costs do you foresee?*

Question intended to define directions, scale and scope for future tourist developments.

*How is co-operation, collaboration in tourism particularly, perceived within the context of Bruce Peninsula?*

Question intended to learn about present interactions and scope for potential future collaborations.

- **Live on the Reserve.** Goal: feel the place, get second degree information

\textsuperscript{58} Cancelled one time because of bad weather condition and snow. Cancelled the other time because a funeral vigil was taking place in the conference room.

\textsuperscript{59} Racine J.-B. (2002)
- Talks and observations
- Field notes and diary

- **Conclusion meeting.** Goal: discuss early results with participants
  
  - 25 invitations sent and received one day in advance, 7 native people present but no representative from Band Council
  
  - July is a bad timing: Parks Canada people take vacations and owner of tourist businesses are too busy
  
  - Interesting results from minutes of the meeting are integrated to this thesis

Living on the reserve, in the core of the Cape Croker Indian Park, proved particularly useful to raise personal awareness about tourist potentials. It also helped to meet local people and share activities such as fishing or gathering wild foods. Field notes and diary allowed recording and reporting of the evolution of the research under various pressures, an important information once back in the office. Finally, the conclusion meeting was the last stage of participation, when the interviewees could discuss early results and share points of view with the researcher.

**5.2.3. Techniques to interpret data collected**

Two techniques are used here. The first one is about how to make the whole data intelligible in an easy way. It will be further discussed in Chapter 6.1., "Participatory Action result's description and organisation". The second one consist on getting review from knowledgeable parties: Gordon Nelson at the Heritage Resources Centre and the Chief for the Chippewas of Nawash.

- **Qualitative data analyse.** Goal: interpret field data
  
  - Focus orientated on object's qualities (much information) ...
  
  - Rather than subject's characteristics (too small sample)
  
  - Put results in perspective with my own experience as a "Swiss tourist" on the Reserve. Use notes from my diary.
- **Review and comments.** Goal: integrate comments of interested parties
  - Heritage Resources Centre by G. Nelson
  - Chippewas of Nawash by Chief Akiwensie

  The forgoing techniques were used in a complementary way, prior and throughout field research. Early comments on the method will highlight their strengths and weaknesses. Learning and recommendations are disclosed in the next part.

5.3. A posteriori method discussion

My overall evaluation of the method is satisfactory. Results (presented in Chapter VI) include answers to most of my scholarly and applied objectives. Review and comments from Pr. J., G. Nelson and Chief R. Akiwensie ensured that the thesis meets university requirements as well as community needs.

Different techniques have been used with qualified results. Information letters, written to the standards of Ethic Review at UW, were somehow discouraging to potential Native participants who thought this was too complicated for them. The conference on tourism and meetings were appreciated and led to open and interesting discussions. Associating random encounters with the snowball techniques proved judicious as complementary viewpoints appeared between participants working for the Band and the ones that don't.

I would like to talk here about the importance of **personal contact** in the gathering of Native participants. Some techniques have been used and proved almost useless like radio announcements or Nawash Newsletter. Their main effect has been to make people aware of the reason of my presence. Invitations letters sent two days or three weeks in advance, did not seem to incite many people to join the research. In fact, all the participants but one in the tourism conference were relatives of a local advisor and the other one was well informed about me. At the introduction meeting, only two native participants came without prior direct contact. As a result, I had to take time to make additional contacts (sharing time and activities) while research interviews were on. I think mutual trust sharing is the condition when intending to work with Native people. One can expect to spend half of the
field time for socialisation and trust building. Once friendly with people from different clans, it is of utmost importance to keep out family backstabbing and be neutral.

As was recommended long ago by W. Bunge in his problematic\textsuperscript{60} of geographical expeditions, I would suggest future researchers allow time to live on the reserve prior to participatory research. During that time they would be free to make personal contacts at the restaurant, Band office, literacy building, fishing spots and so on. This would make for better understanding of the local system, refined interview planning and improved attendance at meetings. It will also give participants more time to understand what the project is about as well as their role in the process. The conference on tourism was very helpful in that sense too and should be extended to a maximum of participants. Therefore, spending time prior to effective research would allow better attendance at various meetings through personal invitations.

As stressed by J., G., Nelson, adaptive and interactive character is a necessary component of any research in planning and human ecology. In the same direction, other unforeseen factors forced me to re-scale research objectives and double time spent on the reserve for interviews. Most important are:

- Canadian University requirements

  An ethic review is necessary in Waterloo for each research involving human participants. The result is a 22 pages report that dissects each step of method and techniques. In this case I managed to do and review within three weeks, but this usually takes two months.

  The rigid character of this obligatory process in research involving humans is, somehow, in opposition with the necessary adaptive character of research in Human Ecology. At the University of Waterloo, ongoing adaptations should first be approved by Ethic Committee, which is simply impossible when implementing field research away. As a result, adaptations during field research were only minor in order to stay within the predefined scope, too bad.

\textsuperscript{60} Bunge W. (1975)
• Distances and communications

The bus connection ends 80 kilometres south of the reserve. Shopping as well as internet connection are situated 30 km away and needed almost every other day (no fridge on camp). As a consequence personal car transportation is mandatory. Cape Croker is situated three hours drive from Waterloo, but the trip can take up to 6 hours with snow and freezing rain in the winter. Finally there is no cell phone network available on the reserve and the payphone in the camp site was broken. Information in general takes a long time to get through for non-members of the Band.

• Timing & scheduling

Camp life activities took longer than at home, particularly cooking and washing. In addition, long waits and uncertainties in getting some appointments with participants, particularly busy Council members, made it necessary to plan less activities in the day.

• “Natural Hazards”

The climate in April and May gave me the biggest challenge during field research. Heavy winds, for example, forced two former boy-scouts to spend one week building a wind resistant shelter. Freezing temperatures until may 20th kept the researcher longer in bed in the morning. In addition it is very difficult to find motivation to work when temperature is close to 0° Celsius and the camp is wet due to rain and heavy winds.

I think the discussion on the method and the techniques presented above highlight the complexity of research in human ecology partly due to the diversity of actors, subjects, interests and issues involved. When not sure about results of intended method, trying an array of techniques proved judicious. This has been done primarily in the techniques to gather participants. If one or two techniques fail, the others won't. Random encounter for example was the least important in my planning for interview and, finally, proved to be one of the most effective.

The intensity and variety of unforeseen challenges encountered are greater than during previous researches home. I think this comes from the fact that this research is undertaken abroad, in an unknown community with an unknown culture, in an unknown place and under unknown climate. In that
sense research abroad stresses even more the general need in human ecology to be interactive and adaptive.

Knowing about focus, settings and method of the field research, I think it is now time to have a look at results. Those field data are intended to answer some of the initial questions such as: How does current tourist activities affect life at Cape Croker? In which direction should tourist development go? What about the scale and the scope of current and future co-operations?
VI. Results

This part discusses results obtained through Participatory Action Research. It provides information on subjects and questions that were not covered by conventional library and office sources. The first section discusses the character of the results and the way they have been organised. The next sections display findings on the three themes tackled: present development of tourism, future expectations and potential for interaction.

6.1. Participatory action result description and organisation

Qualitative results are derived from interviews with sixteen Band members, four people from Parks Canada and three tourism related business people from the Bruce Peninsula. Those external points of view are however, only included in the third question about interactions. Native participant's characteristics can be summarised as follow:

- Gender balance is achieved with eight women and eight men represented.
- Age of participants varies between 25 and 82 years old, including two Elders.
- Three participants are elected councillors and five others work for the Band while the remaining eight don't. Two have worked with Parks Canada and nine deal, or have dealt, more or less closely with tourism related activities.
- Education varies from elementary school to PhD degree.

During the interview a general framework was followed and notes were taken. In the hours or the day following the interview, notes were worked over and transferred to a computer in a structured and clear manner, according to themes discussed in the interview:

1. Present activities.
   
   Their effects on local nature, culture and economy.

2. Social, environmental and economic reasons in favour and against future tourist developments.
Type of desired tourist developments.

Challenges foreseen for future tourism development.

3. Scale and scope of current co-operation programs.

Potential for collaboration in the future.

Once back at the University, interviews were printed and analysed. Results from the three people working in tourism related businesses on the peninsula are too sparse and were therefore put aside, although they were helpful to raise up some points when talking about interactions. It was then decided to compile the interview data of the Natives and of Parks Canada’s people.

The results were displayed on a matrix created for each sub-question where the columns gave answers from the interview and the rows represented social, environmental or economic issues, these three being the pillars of sustainable development. Numbers associated with a statement indicate that the theme or the idea came through more than one participant. Scores like 2 or 3 mean that the theme is more than simply a point of view, 4 or 5 show a large agreement on the discussed theme and over 6 means definitely a main issue. According to this procedure, I have made six matrices for interviews with the Chippewas of Nawash Band and two for Parks Canada.

It is however not possible to present the complete results in the thesis. The draft matrices and other relevant information are in the appendix (pp. 73). Results presented here are selected according to:

- The one’s that participants gave most information on
- Topics most relevant to Interactions

Results are discussed here in term of the questions that was asked. Information is described first in a factual manner and then, if needed, commented on briefly from my own observations. I start by describing the current profile of tourism at Cape Croker.

6.2. Present tourism developments and their perceived effects

The goal here is to make a broad description of current tourist activities in relation to the Chippewas of Nawash. First comes a description of current tourism with data from interviews and information collected. Then, effects
perceived by interviewees are displayed in term of social issues, environmental effects and economic efficiency.

6.2.1. What is here now?
7 out of 16 participants included references to non native tourism activities originating outside of the reserve, even though they were not specifically asked. References are mostly related to traffic, in particular ones directed to the Cape Croker Lighthouse and Wiarton when "you can't cross the road anymore". The main economic effect for local people is that prices rise during the summer at shops in town, while few benefits are gained by the Band.

The high number of people citing non-Native tourist activities shows that regional tourist fluxes affect daily life at Cape Croker, particularly during the summer.

Out of the sixteen participants who commented on Native tourism activities:

- All mention the Cape Croker Indian Park which occupies 520 acres at the south-west corner of the reserve. Core products are its unique natural environment and authentic First Nation society. "The Park opened in 1967, and employs 10 - 15 community members seasonally. The Park season is from May - October annually. Cape Croker Park has over 250 camp sites of which approximately 15% are occupied by seasonal campers. The park facilities includes 2 primary trails (both linked to the Bruce trail), a primary comfort station, a secondary flush toilet station, several portable toilet facilities, a craft shop, a canoe rental establishment, and services approximately 15, 000 visitors annually (Can = 94%, USA = 5%, Overseas = 1%). Primary activities within the camp ground include hiking, swimming, climbing and canoeing. The park is used primarily on weekends.
where occupancy ranges from approximately 50% on normal weekends throughout the summer, to near capacity on long weekends. During the week, occupancy ranges from 15 to 20%\textsuperscript{61}. Strength of the Park are its environment, its early stage of development and its loyal clientele (over 60% have came more than six time already). Weaknesses are under-developed cultural resources and lack of shopping opportunities. Revenues are made from camping fees, merchandising (wood, ice, pop, clothing) and infrastructure such as showers and laundry. Comparing rates to other campgrounds on the peninsula, CCIP is low on daily rates (20 CAN$), but up to twice cheaper on seasonal rates (800 CAN$). Other comparisons to regional tourism data are summarised below\textsuperscript{62}:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Item} & \textbf{Cape Croker Indian Park 2000} & \textbf{Bruce-Grey County 1998 Results} \\
\hline
Total Number of Camping Visitors & 15 000 - 16 000 & 780 000 \\
\hline
Avg. Spending per party per night & \$ 24.04 & \$ 52.00 (Domestic only) \\
\hline
Accommodation & \$ 23.36 & \$ 14.00 (Domestic only) \\
\hline
Avg. Party Size & 3.1 & 2.3 \\
\hline
Activities Participated In & Boating - 32\% & Boating - 26\% \\
& Cycling - 21\% & Cycling - 17\% \\
& Hiking - 80\% & Hiking - 56\% \\
& Shopping - 25\% & Shopping - 42\% \\
& Fishing - 16\% & Fishing - 12\% \\
& Swimming - 58\% & Swimming - 57\% \\
& Sightseeing - 60\% & Sightseeing - 49\% \\
\hline
Length of Stay & 2.1 Days & 2.3 Days \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textit{Fig: 6 Cape Croker Indian Park in comparison to other campgrounds in the area}

\textsuperscript{61} CCIP Business Plan (2002)

\textsuperscript{62} idem
3 participants mention also a privately owned campground by Harbour Bay, the Harbour Park. This park is opened year round and offers 50 seasonal sites as well as 30 daily sites.

8 out of 16 mention "Nature and Culture", a theme that evokes many non-specific "tourist products" such as: Calm, Scenery, Lake, Bluff, Bush, Wind, History, Books, Spirituality, Human Resources and Skills.

If natural settings are put forward in advertising and easily accessible to visitors, cultural opportunities are much more difficult to access. I think there are two main reasons for this:

The first reason is that there is for the moment no existing facility for local entrepreneurs to access tourist fluxes in order to sell skills, goods or services. The second reason is hesitations linked to past destruction of Native oral culture by forced transfer of children for re-education at Jesuit and Anglican schools. In those schools young children were deflected from their language and therefore from their traditions. They didn't learn how to behave in society, they didn't learn how to drink in society, but they were beaten if caught speaking Ojibway language. "Imagine the destruction of society in 40 years ... it means ... the total destruction of individuals. Nobody can change so much in such a little time and with those methods ... without becoming totally fucked up!" In that way Native people have undergone between 1900 and 1960 what Sartre and the United Nations would call by now a genocide. As a result Native Culture has been much weakened.

The very interesting local literature, for example, is difficult for visitors to access. They would have to find out for themselves about the existence of library and literacy buildings. Native spirituality and white people is a subject that still raises controversy. For visitors who have not been

63 http://www.harbourpark.net

64 An anonymous quotation from a participant

65 According to Sartre and the Human Rights, there is five definitions for Genocide: 1) Concentration Camps; 2) Starving, sterilising populations; 3) Destruction of natural resources populations depend on; 4) Imposing mental and physical harm; 5) Forced transfer of children for (re) education. The last two ones have been put in italic as they have never been accepted neither by USA nor Canada...
introduced to this aspect of Cape Croker, it will remain mostly unknown. Human Resources and skills include: crafts, cooking, teaching, story telling, guiding (water & forest), fishing, hunting, interpretation of nature, eco-house conceptualising, healing, health and care for dependent people. It is however, presently difficult to get in contact with those "private entrepreneurs" as they live scattered on the Reserve and most of them do not have signs.

- 7 mentioned the **Pow Wow**, a twenty years old social gathering and celebration. It is held in August, presently in the CCIP.

"The goal of Neyaashiinigiing Pow Wow Committee is to provide a weekend event that brings the residents of Neyaashiinigiing and visitors together in a celebration of First Nation heritage. The event will be managed in a manner that balances traditional sensitivities while producing positive economic impact"[66]

The Pow Wow hosts approximately 3000 to 5000 visitors a year. About 50% of the visitors are local. Another 50% of all the visitors said they have attended the manifestation previously. Average spending per visitor is 50 CAN$: 15$ for food, 20$ for crafts and 15$ non defined. Finally, Pow Wow has a positive outcome in native tourism promotion since more than 90% of all spectators say it enhances "community image".

I can't unfortunately say much about the Pow Wow as it was held in August, after the expiration of my student visa. However every member that I talked with, was very enthusiastic about this festival.

- 6 mentioned the **Fish**, including the Fish-Farm, commercial and sport fishing.

Fish have always had a very special place in the culture of the Chippewas. This resource has sustained their economy since times immemorial and continues today, building a strong spiritual relationship. History, treaties and struggle over this vital resource could easily fill a small museum.

Although fish-farm and commercial fishing are not presently offered as tourist products, the potential is there and visitors show interest in the

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[66] Neyaashiinigiing Pow Wow Tourism Research and Marketing Initiative
fish industry. For sport fishermen who combine skills and knowledge, Cape Croker is a must on the Bruce Peninsula. The Band however, gets in no direct benefit as licence fees are due to provincial government.

I have myself experienced a morning out on the lake with two fishermen that then became friends. It is hard to describe feelings in foreign languages, but the quietness of environment, the particular imagery linked to the Indian Reserve, the contact with the fish and the smile of my hosts have made of this tour one of the nicest experiences in my life. The same can be said about one afternoon learning and helping at the fish processing plan. I believe also that there is much tourism potential linked to the fish.

- 6 mention Art & Crafts which include: a store in the park, a store in Tobermory, businesses in private houses and craft-classes. Native arts at Cape Croker include: wood carving, leather working, beading, painting and manufacturing of various traditional objects or small crafts. Tourist demand is important, especially with visitors from USA or Overseas.

The craft-shop in the CCIP may not open this year (2002) because of structural problems in the building, or problems related to the payment of the rent, depending on who advises. Craft classes are organised on the weekends by a private entrepreneur and in co-operation with CCIP.

The shop close to Tobermory, Cha Mao Zah67, is owned by a former chief of the Chippewas of Nawash. This complex groups a craft production centre, a shop filled up with an impressive variety of crafts and a "TeePee Camping". The camp provides a setting for various Native activities like cooking or drumming. A night in a double TeePee is 30 CAN$, 99$ to make your rawhide drum.

Private entrepreneurs selling crafts in their home and at different regional fairs represent between ten and fifteen individuals. They are scattered around Cape Croker and identified with signs in some cases.

In my view and that of the owner of the native shop in Tobermory, there is tremendous potential related to Native arts. Carvings, paintings or leather works could find clients not only regionally, but world-wide too.

67 http://www.indiancarver.com
The problem is that, for the moment, there is no organised initiative from the Band to help entrepreneurs to access main regional tourist markets, sustaining in that way year round production and employment.

- **4 mention Cottages.** There are two types of cottages: the ones on land leased by the Band and the ones owned by band members.

In early 60's, the band surveyed a piece of land on Hope Bay and made 65 waterfront and 66 back lots. Today, 64 waterfront and 9 back lots are leased to private owners who built ordinary cottages on them. Revenues from the lease go in a trust account at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, from which only interest is available to the Band.

I have cognisance of one Band member who has built 4 or 5 cottages on his lot across the bay from Harbour Point. Those Cottages are rented in the summer. There could be additional cottages of this type.

In order to keep a magnificent shoreline safe from other developments, construction of cottages is frozen until the Land Management Plan is approved. I think this is a wise resolution. An open, untouched shoreline not located in a National Park is a rare resource when compared to miles of shores closed by private cottages (cf. Hope Bay on map pp. 21).

Waterfront cottages and associated shorelines currently disfigure many parts of the Great Lakes and the Bruce Peninsula.

- **3 mention the Bruce Trail.** About 15km of this "pedestrian highway" along Niagara Escarpment is located on Band territory. In the CCIP, a 900m boardwalk and a metal staircase bolted into the escarpment enhance a hiker's experience. Some of them take advantage of CCIP facilities to stay overnight.

- **5 mention other tourist related programs or activities** such as:
  - Economic Department programs to train young people in tourism industry.
  - Potentials not developed despite demand, such as lighthouse or boat tours.
  - Land Claim related issues include land and money. Depending on the outcome, decisions and opportunities for planning future tourism developments will vary greatly.
Land and water related issues are a long and generalised problem throughout Canada. The Royal Deed of Declaration of Queen Victoria in 1847 confirmed the Saugeen Ojibway have the right to trader and barter fish seven miles out both sides of the Saugeen/Bruce Peninsula. After many tortuous promises and betrayals the situation today is easily understandable by reading what Natives have got left on the map page 14. As a result the Chippewas of Nawash and of Saugeen started land claims about ten years ago. Information is much controlled on each side, few people know what's going on really. I can however say that the value of the land concerned (50'000 acres of unsold surrendered road and shore allowances), plus interests, is estimated to 90 billion CAN$. This total also include the loss of use of fish and timber. If Natives win the claim, they will be reimbursed part with land, part with money. This would bring totally new perspectives in scale and location of tourist projects.

Having a more accurate idea of current profile of tourism by the Chippewas of Nawash, it is time now to take an interest in the perceived effects felt by the participants.

6.2.2. **What are the effects on local nature, culture and economy?**

Analysis of matrix displays main themes and ideas collected about perceived effects of current tourism on society, environment and economy.

Effects on culture and society can be summarised as low to moderate:

- **Current interactions** among tourists in the park, Bruce Trail or Cottages and Band members are felt as **restrained** by 6 participants. I've personally experienced that there is actually no place for interaction, except the small Gas Bar that is closed at night and the gate office at the CCIP. CCIP and its campers are felt to be apart of the community, "in the corner of the Reserve". Due to this segregation, tourism is largely perceived as a "controlled invasion". Partly due to restricted cultural programming, interactions leading to **Cross-cultural experiences (4)** happen mostly during **Pow-Wow** when Natives go to the CCIP to celebrate with visitors. At a lower rate some members have **developed personal relationships (3)** with Tourists that last for years sometimes. This is mostly the case with Band members that work with tourism (Park
or Crafts). For those who work and make friends with tourists, it is perceived as "fun".

- **Cultural activities** combined with tourism, like the Pow-Wow, have to balance cultural and economic issues (3) in order to avoid perverse effects in culture. Tradition is very important for most Band members.

- **High prices and heavy traffic** affect daily life (4) during the summer tourist season in Wiarton particularly and, at smaller scale, in Cape Croker.

- Tourism businesses in the Bruce Peninsula offer **opportunities to train local students** (2) during summer season. In that way tourism may create an opposition (1) between older people that fear generally tourism and younger generations who welcome potential incomes.

If indirect effects of tourist activities like fishing or scenic roads touring have tangible effects for some members, Native tourism activities effects on nature and environment are felt to be relatively unimportant as:

- Many believe current tourist activities have **low effects** (6) on nature. The main reason given is that Park and Cottages have proved a slow development process ("the proper way to develop" (2)) which, in return, leads to **low intensity of use**. In addition cottage construction on the shoreline is frozen until the land management plan is approved.

- Tourism is also mentioned by a few (4) to be **friendlier than traditional industries** for natural resources. Meeting Bruce Trail requirements prevents logging or quarrying along the area concerned. Art & Craft’s production to meet tourist demand provides to wood and stones higher added value and more jobs than quarrying and logging. Developing eco-tourism goals has improved waste management and gives incentive for better water treatment. In a more general way, it is believed (2) that promoting Native way of life and values to tourists will help to ease tourism pressure on natural resources.

- Cape Croker is felt to be too small to hold much bigger pressure than now. The pressure is however concentrated during the short summer season.
The **sport-fishing** lobby in Ontario and beyond results in massive introduction of non-native species of game-fish, putting tremendous pressure on the Great Lakes ecosystem (2).

Effects on economy are roughly perceived as too low. For the moment and generally speaking, almost no tourist related activity at Cape Croker makes benefits that would allow sufficient investments for future developments:

- The main opinion here is that **"Little is developed so little is cashed in"** from tourist fluxes in and around Cape Croker (8). Nobody for example, sells fresh fish or bread in CCIP. Tourists buy groceries in Wiarton. **Seasonal** revenues and **part time** employment (5) also affect deeply economic benefit. This concerns CCIP as well as private entrepreneurs and, extensively, the entire peninsula.

- Economically speaking, the **Pow-wow** is a beneficial venture (3). Furthermore it provides direct economic benefits for local entrepreneurs. "Sometimes there is more people selling stuffs than dancers...". The **Native business** in Tobermory is also said (3) to make decent benefits with simple ideas such as craft, culture or nights in TeePee.

- A couple of participants (4) mention that the **CCIP** runs well, while not reaching its potential. It is by now a **self sufficient** business. Some others wonder where is the money going. Nevertheless there is a lack of shopping opportunities for visitors.

- Attractions like Bruce Trail, scenic road touring, fishing, art & crafts, CCIP, cottage leasing, nature and culture or the lighthouse draw **indirect and small benefits** (6) in the Reserve. However non developed potentials & lack of organisation and promotion result into much money leakage (2). Bruce Trail in co-operation with the Band contributes with money and material to boardwalk and other trails development.

Having discussed Native tourism in term of activities and their related effects, it is time now to have a look at the way participants think about future. Do they want to promote tourism further? Why? What type of activities? Where? What are the challenges?
6.3. Future Tourism developments:

In a broad way, all the participants think there is a need to develop employment's opportunities at Cape Croker. Tourism sounds to all an appropriate mean to reach this goal. They are not yet ready to accept everything. They have particular needs they would like to meet and specific values they are not ready to give away. This part focuses on tourism and should complete the general vision of the band for economic development in the Community Plan 99-04:

"There is a deeply embedded sense in the community that First Nation values such as respect, sharing and heritage should be maintained and that the residential/rural nature of the community should not be lost for the generations to come. As a result, the community is not prepared to become an urbanised centre like many other communities in southern Ontario. The strength of the community lies in its uniqueness as a First Nation and in its very unique environment. Future growth and settlement must enhance and preserve these special qualities which presently define Neyaashiinigmiing so well."

In this section I show first reasons why participants would be in favour of or against further tourism developments. Then, the type of development or projects they are thinking of. Finally, the challenges they foresee for the development of tourism.

6.3.1. Should further developments happen? If yes why, if no why?

On answering this questions, I've tried many ways to put down the matrix into text. I can't however transmit very useful visual elements, like balance and weights, in a satisfactory way. Too much information is lost. This is why I decided to present those results straight from the matrix:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons why participants are in favour of future tourism developments</th>
<th>Reasons why participants are against future tourism developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 Disrespectful tourists and behaviours</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Opportunities to teach others about their way of life</td>
<td>• Particularly fun orientated tourists such as snowboarders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To break barriers, stereotypes and racism</td>
<td>• Risk of composite/artificial culture to be developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 To provide meaningful activities to people and ease social issues</td>
<td><strong>3 Attract too many tourists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunity to empower native women</td>
<td>• Projects that might raise animosity in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 Destruction of natural resources &amp; environment of C.C. (noise, land clearing)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To promote protection of natural resources</td>
<td>• Big hotel, Casino or such type of developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Tourism is better than industry</em></td>
<td><strong>3 Arrival of destructive people</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Include wind energy and eco-friendly techniques in the planning</em></td>
<td>2 Tourism spread all over the reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To think 7 generations ahead about the use of local resources</td>
<td><strong>2 Opposed to fast &amp; intensive developments (Hay Island)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economical</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 Lack of fit with local development goals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Monetary benefits</td>
<td>• <em>Big money = big people</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Provide seasonal and year-round employment</td>
<td>• <em>Pressure of tourism without economical benefits</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Develop local skills</td>
<td>2 Spirituality is not a commodity (difference between sweat-lodge (spirituality) and sauna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Diversify/strengthen local economy</td>
<td><strong>2 To ease today's economic pressure on natural resources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Think beyond land claims for opportunities outside CC</td>
<td>• <em>Increase self-reliance</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To ease today's economic pressure on natural resources</td>
<td><strong>2 To promote protection of natural resources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Tourism is better than industry</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Include wind energy and eco-friendly techniques in the planning</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 To think 7 generations ahead about the use of local resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig: 7 Matrix of the reasons in favour and against further tourist developments*
Answers stress the fact that reasons in favour of further tourist developments are mostly driven by social and economic factors. Within those factors, participants insist about potentials to present their culture and provide meaningful activities to people. They do also insist on potential monetary benefits and all that goes along with them.

Reasons against future developments are more linked to social and environmental factors. They include the fear of being submerged by tourist fluxes or disrespectful people, as well as of big projects that would overpass social and environmental carrying capacity.

Directions for future developments being defined, restrictions being acknowledged, the next part brings to light types of development as expressed by participants.

6.3.2. What type, how, where or when?

The idea now is to define desired attributes and preferred types of tourism projects. Attributes and projects are classified from different viewpoints related to general, social, environmental and economic issues. Finally a separate section shows development objectives for the Cape Croker Indian Park, as defined in the CCIP Business Plan.

When talking about Tourism in a general way, participants think that:

- Development should be balanced in and out of Cape Croker (4). In that sense, any planning should be done in the perspective of the ongoing Land-Claim (2). Projects should also take place on Highway 6, "where people are" (2). Some think about using the Hunting Grounds.

- Partly due to high seasonal unemployment, there is a strong (4) inclination to develop winter or year round tourism. Future projects should also reinforce the existing (2) activities, which means strengthen summer tourism. Other raise the importance of keeping a shoulder season, for hunting for example.

- Projects should be accomplished step-by-step and effects monitored.

The fact participants want projects balanced in and out of Cape Croker is consistent with the fear of intensive developments that would bring too many visitors into the Reserve. The same can be said about developing a year-
round approach providing stable employment according to socio-economic objectives.

Let's have a look now at direction of desired developments, with a perspective on human and cultural resources:

- Participants strongly agree (7) that future projects must present traditional resources - nature, culture, way of life - in order to acknowledge their existence through mind, body and spirit experiences. Such a project should allow a true cross-cultural experience and find ways to restrict access to appropriate people. Two projects in particular are mentioned by a couple of participants:
  - A Cultural Centre Ojibway (4) that would provide general information as well as present a continuous view of the evolution of culture: past, present and future.
  - A Multi-purpose Centre (3) that would provide space for meetings, conferences, thematic weeks and congress of First Nations.

- Make projects that would use and develop existing skills (3) of Band members into tourist servicing, guiding and interpreting culture.

- Develop and promote traditional food and cooking (4).

Projects that would present Native culture are in concordance with the high emphases on social reasons in favour of further tourist developments. Visitor Centre and Multi-purpose Centre would be places of interaction, allowing for cross-cultural experiences.

Considered tourist developments with a perspective on natural resources:

- The main idea on which participants agree commonly (9) is the construction of trails. Those trails could be used for biking and horse riding in the summer, while developing cross-country skiing in the winter.

- A couple think of promoting wind energy and other eco-techniques (3) while planning a potential tourist complex like Visitor or Multi-purpose Centre. Note that such technologies could become a tourist attraction on their own if visits and expositions are developed.

- All other points are only shared by one individual. Here are some examples: don't change Cape Croker because it is a tourist resource in
itself (nature, culture, history); shoreline boat cruises, survival in the bush, more climbing, spring and fall sport-fishing, tourist fish-farm, golf range in a hay field.

Participants want to cut trails mainly to help activities like biking, riding or country skiing to develop. Despite this, few real activities are listed. This is perhaps due to the fact that, so far as I know, only two participants had travelled outside North America. The participants think therefore mostly of tourism forms they know in the area. Others think about promoting eco-techniques through tourism and then, apply them for residents too. Potentials here are real. The Band has already contacts with the wind energy industry and one member has developed a grassroots project of eco-friendly housing that has won an Innovative Grant available for First Nations.

Types of tourist projects should be considered with a perspective on economy, with a need also to integrate new developments to the existing model:

- Tourism projects should be integrated to local development planning (5). In order to implement such types of development, some advice was offered by participants including: creation of a tourism co-ordination office; better use of existing infrastructure (empty schools, buildings); and development of joint businesses like Tea & Craft Shop.

- Others individually recommend that tourist development be designed to increase overall economical activity and integrate local entrepreneurs.

As there is information available on Cape Croker Indian Park development objectives, I will present this here. Please recall in that these results are not derived from the interviews, but from the CCIP Business Plan. Objectives for park development are:

Social and socio-economic:

- To provide the community with expanded recreational opportunities.

Economic:

- To provide 2 full time jobs, and 16 seasonal jobs by 2005.
- To increase visitation to 50% overall occupancy by 2005.
- To increase the number of seasonal campers to 75 by 2005.
• To expand promotional efforts to include US and Overseas markets and raise visitation rates to 10% and 5% respectively of the overall total occupancy by 2005.

• To extend full time camping seasons to include all of May and September.

Few projects have been developed at present, despite existing tourist demand. As a general feeling, many projects have fallen apart in the past. It is therefore legitimate to ask participants about the challenges they think will affect tourism development capacity.

6.3.3. What challenges do you foresee?
This question is intended to show specific matters that could affect tourism projects development. Challenges are as well, discussed in terms of social, environmental and economic issues.

Social challenges include:

• To overcome individualism, lack of trust & suspicion within the Band (4) and to surmount inertia and corruption of the Band system affecting its development capacity (3).

• To solve social issues slowing down projects (2).

• To save and re-enforce local language and culture to be able to promote native culture to visitors and not the opposite (2).

• To find people with vision, education not being enough.

I want to stress the fact that no member working for the Band has talked about inertia and corruption affecting development capacity of Band projects. Members working for the Band do acknowledge preferentially challenges like individualism and social issues.

Environmental challenges embrace the fact that:

• The reserve is very small. Therefore, one challenge will be to accommodate more people and activities without mortgaging too much natural resources (4). In that sense nature must find its way first when talking about development (3).

• The Band must keep control (2) not only of tourism development, but also on induced local development, if they want to ensure integrity of
natural resources and "residential/rural nature of the community". For example: if the economy improves, one issue will be how to fit more new-coming members on the Reserve?

Main economic challenges include:

- Developing new or alternative ways to raise **funds for projects (6)**
- **Integrating the local economic** network and development goals (3) as well as working to retain benefits.
- Alleviating the lack of business experience among Band members.
- Developing a profitable winter/year-round concept.

Results stress that the biggest challenges to be faced in setting things up for take off are: suspicion; inertia; and lack of business experience in the Band system. In addition, there is a real challenge in raising funds necessary to launch projects.

In term of future development potentials, I must say that socially related matters are the most heavily stressed factor in any of the questions. They show therefore hopes and worries specific to the history of the place. The environmental challenge appears more as goal, while social and economic issues stand out as a sine qua non to enable future development.

Tourist activities however, seldom work as a lone attraction, but are usually part of a regional network. This is why I think it is important to add the positions of Parks Canada and other tourist operators to this chapter. They will provide a network for interactions and future potentials for co-operation.

### 6.4. Interactions with Parks Canada and other tourist operators

This section concentrates on present and future interactions. The sparse results of my research show an infantile stage of current co-operation, especially with tourist organisations on the peninsula. Results from Parks Canada and other tourism related operators are included at this stage of the Thesis.

#### 6.4.1. The point of view of the Chippewas of Nawash

Participants are mostly concerned about Cape Croker and do not see any current co-operation on tourism related projects. This is even true for CCIP
manager. For the moment, very few talks are underway on regional integration and promotion of tourist activities. Current co-operation seems limited to the Bruce Trail Association and sponsorship of the Pow-wow by the Toronto Dominion Bank, Solways Food Mart, BMI Internet and the Mix106.

In the future however, some participants think they will have to break down barriers and start more co-operation. Direction for interactions include:

- Developing common packages like one week on the Bruce Peninsula
- Continue to develop co-operation programs with Parks Canada

Cape Croker Indian Park is also considering for future co-operation and cross-promotion through a "Partner Outreach Initiative" with tourism related groups. Potential partners are: Southern Ontario Tourism Organisation (SOTO), Aboriginal Tourism Team Canada (ATTC), the Aboriginal Tourism Association of Southern Ontario (ATASO), Gi. Nadjiwon Ki, the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA) and Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) and locally, the Bruce Peninsula Tourism Authority and Bruce County Tourism.

6.4.2. **The point of view of Parks Canada**

Interviews by BPNP and FFNMP participants acknowledge at least four areas where Parks Canada presently interacts or co-operates with the First Nations. These areas are: World Biosphere Reserve management; regional planning; Visitor Centre development; and issues on resources.

a) Present interactions:

The need to manage a place with high value like the Biosphere Reserve leads groups and communities to join efforts to achieve sustainable management of the ecosystem. This brings people together and facilitates mutual understanding through interactions created over specific projects. An example is the 1'400 acres of old cedar forest that was sold to a timber company. This forest is situated across the road from the Hunting Grounds and adjacent to BPNP. Natives had a direct interest as this forest acts as winter retreat for deer that live on their hunting grounds. Parks Canada was interested for its natural value. Joint action with the Nature Conservancy Canada in find a solution and cash, led to the re-purchase of the land to

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68 CCIP, Business Plan
leave it wild. Result is that nature conservation goals were achieved, traditional hunting resources of First Nations were preserved and the lumber company made a profit on selling the land.

To improve regional planning, Parks Canada has recently created a Communication Office in BPNP. The main goal is to build a relationship network, both formal and informal. This network should help involve local communities in ecosystem management and make them think of themselves as partners. The key is to build personal relationships and trust. The result would be an improved overall management of tourist and other pressures in ecosystem planning.

The New Visitor Centre at BPNP is being developed in co-operation with the Municipality of North Bruce Peninsula and First Nations who collaborated on the content. Focusing on nature, it does however acknowledge human presence on a long time scale, including the long story of early use by native people. The Centre do not interpret however, spiritual relations between aboriginal people and the land.

Interactions are also induced through issues on resources, such as the land and the fish, where aboriginal rights and laws conflict with modern might. However, long lasting conflicts might restrain regional co-operation and slow down projects.

b) Scope of desired future co-operation:

BPNP wishes to maintain general dialogue with local communities on common issues and goals. Furthermore it desires to broaden existing interactions, creating multiple collaborations on a "deal openly" basis and sharing expertise. There are however, existing challenges to overcome like the long lasting conflicts. By encouraging respect and trust, Parks Canada hopes to create communication and develop personal relationships. It is intended to benefit everybody by combining knowledge and resources. Improved collaboration has the potential to eliminate controversy.

Being a victim of its growing success, BPNP show signs of overuse in certain tourist areas. Therefore park's authorities would like to divert part of the tourist fluxes to peripheral areas. In this esprit they will have to co-operate with local communities to help them develop alternative eco-tourism
planning and programming. This could also lead to cross-promotion programs.

The World Biosphere Reserve and Native spirituality both promote sustainable lifestyles. Therefore, the Chippewas could help show the way. A "Native Interpretation Centre would be welcome" to provide visitors with a complementary interpretation of the Saugeen/Bruce Peninsula. In addition, integrating indigenous knowledge could help define sustainability for the peninsula. Parks Canada, being aware of the fact that only Natives can interpret their culture, could co-operate with advice and expertise.

6.1.3. External points of view

Those interviews have been made with Owen Sound Transportation Company (OSTC), operating the "Chi-Cheemaun" ferry to Manitoulin, a motel on Hwy 6, and a bed and breakfast on the Niagara Escarpment Plan area. Interviews are not numerous enough to show any tendency. However I believe that they can bring useful additional perspectives.

The Chi-Cheemaun, "big canoe" in Ojibway, is not only a transportation vehicle, but a tourist attraction on its own. It is intended to play the role of "showroom" for the Manitoulin Island and Bruce Peninsula area. In that sense, the area groups already work with joint advertisement and cross-promotion. Owen Sound Transportation Company can provide space and help, but won't do projects. They deal with pre-organised structures designed to work out a project in co-operation. Therefore one of the challenge is that First Nations on the peninsula organise their promotion like they did on Manitoulin. The person interviewed by the OSTC acknowledges the potential for Native crafts business as lots of European tourists on the boat are asking for Native Culture and Crafts.

When talking about interaction, one of participant acknowledged that Native people now are cautious and careful, "they have learned how to handle/manage white people". Another participant stated that a native stand should be built right at Wiarton Willy, one of the most famous attraction of the peninsula\(^69\). In the same direction the participant would welcome a

\(^69\) Wiarton Willy is an albinos groundhog, that is said to predict the end of the winter through its behaviour during early spring. Native people talk about adaptation of a native legend involving a bear and its cubs in the same way.
native festival in Wiarton on joint basis with local businesses as an element in the tourism offering of the peninsula. In the summer this would have potential to attract up to 40'000 people to Wiarton and area. On the question whether joint ventures would be considered in setting up a combined approach to the Pow Wow, for example a night in Wiarton hotel? The answer was that the kind of motels on the peninsula are too small to take advantage of such event-type attractions.

I think the discussion presented in Chapter VI gives a good overview of the current profile of native tourism as well as guidelines and warnings concerning future developments. It is now time for me to interpret those results, to put them back in their regional context, and to give my interpretation of what is possible and how to implement changes.

VII. Directions and opportunities for the future

This chapter is intended to act as summary of potentials related to results presented previously. Objectives for future developments are summarised in the first part and discussed in the next. Finally, according to directions shown by objectives, I introduce my vision of multi-level tourism development.
7.1. Definition of objectives for future developments

Many data have been previously listed. I think it is useful here to present a summary of the Natives vision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-cultural</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perceived effects of current tourist activities</td>
<td>Present interaction tourists residents = low level</td>
<td>Park and Cottages and other native tourist activities = low impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cross-cultural experience is mainly restricted to CCIP and Pow Wow = few</td>
<td>Eco-tourism and Crafts are friendlier than traditional industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effects on traffic &amp; prices due to regional tourism</td>
<td>Sport-fishing lobby = pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons in favour of future tourism developments</td>
<td>To provide activities and to ease some social issues</td>
<td>To help protect natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To teach others about their way of life</td>
<td>To promote eco-friendly use patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To break barriers and stereotypes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons against future tourism developments</td>
<td>Introduction of disrespectful people or behaviour</td>
<td>Destruction, alteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visitor number exceed tolerance limit</td>
<td>Non adapted development like big hotel, casino, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism spread all over the Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of desired developments for the future</td>
<td>Put emphases on presenting culture &amp; traditions</td>
<td>Extend tourism to other seasons to avoid pressures from peak season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide employment and promote local skills</td>
<td>Develop trail system to support eco-friendly sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop in&amp;out of C. Croker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges that may affect future tourism developments</td>
<td>Individualism, lack of trust &amp; suspicion</td>
<td>Reserve is very small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inertia, corruption</td>
<td>&quot;Nature First&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social issues</td>
<td>Control the pressure of development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 8** Summary of Native vision, personal elaboration

If I review that information, I can draw four main goals for future tourism development and their related objectives:

1. To keep low level disturbance at Cape Croker
   - Developments should be balanced in and out of Cape Croker
   - Development on the Reserve should concentrate in the CCIP corner
   - Number and kind of visitors should be controlled as well as traffic
- Fast and intensive development should be banned, development should be implemented step by step

2. To provide meaningful activities and stable employment
- Develop the winter and year-round concept
- Integrate local entrepreneurs
- Promote local skills

3. To protect and promote natural and cultural resources
- Teach others about Native way of life = present spirituality, nature and aboriginal culture as one
- Promote eco-friendly use patterns

4. To increase economic revenues
- Strengthen existing activities
- Develop activities that have good economic returns for the Reserve

Challenges to overcome are mostly social and economic. Potential for interaction and cross-promotion with Parks Canada and Owen Sound Transportation Company is real. Finally, it is important to acknowledge that the results of land claims could deeply reshape tourist development potentials in the medium to long term (5-15 years).

Now that PAR has provided for clear goals and objectives, in the next part I go over each objective in a deeper manner. I present issues related to implementation of the objectives, possible ways of execution as well as pitfalls I foresee.

7.2. Discussions on objectives

From my own knowledge and experience in tourism development as well as what I’ve made myself aware of while living on the reserve and visiting the peninsula, I discuss here objectives as defined in the previous section. My intention is to give my advice on directions favoured by participants. What is realistic? Under which conditions? How to make it more efficient? Which pitfalls do I foresee?
7.2.1. **To keep low level disturbance at Cape Croker**

Tourism fluxes are growing fast on the Bruce Peninsula. In a couple years their number may exceed most optimistic prognostics. They may even pass the tolerance limit for local populations during the summer. Cape Croker being small and irreplaceable for Native people, I think it is wise to balance development projects in and out the Reserve.

With a mid term vision it is clear that activities intended mainly to gain cash from big tourist fluxes should be developed outside Cape Croker, on Hwy 6 for example. One of the location often cited is the hunting grounds, which are in addition unceded land and therefore tax-free. Such developments could include an Interpretative Centre coupled with a native shopping store and reservation office for a variety of services or activities. It is important to notice that museums, visitor centres or other cultural presentation hardly ever make benefits by themselves. It is also important to remember that some government funds are available to help cultural projects to take off. Cultural projects have however, a strong attraction potential and therefore, are essential to promote side activities which are run as beneficial Band or private businesses. Various side activities proposed could, seasonally, employ, on and off the Reserve, the skills of a variety of native entrepreneurs (guiding, healing, telling, teaching, ...).

Activities intended to promote Native Culture to fewer, respectful people could develop on the Reserve. Thinking that way, a Multi-Purpose Centre with an associated village hotel organising thematic weeks, congress and seminars could find place, if planned in an eco-friendly way, somewhere between the CCIP and Hope Bay. Whether talking about Visitor Centre or Multi purpose Centre, the problem of funding is omnipresent. Money is scarce in the area and international funds for development go rather to Africa than North-America. The fact is that the Band is not ready yet for such scale of development, but the situation evolves rapidly and young generations are getting more aware of economic realities. Depending on the way the Band will manage the newly regained fisheries, the re-enforcement of actual tourist industry and the issues of the land claims, these projects
could find necessary funds to run in a ten year term. Various other specialised financial resources are also available for native people\textsuperscript{70}.

Cape Croker is pretty small, even from a Swiss point of view! The idea to of grouping tourist development around the CCIP on one end of the Reserve is reasonable as long as the park can support pressure of growing activities in the area. However such recommendations to ensure this on the long term should be explicitly enforced through the Land Management Plan and Policy.

Visitor control can be managed through number, type and price of activities and accommodation. Developing cultural and interpretative activities will not bring in the same kind of people and benefits as outdoors traditional recreations such as hiking or camping. Overseas tourists don’t take part in the same activities\textsuperscript{71} as Canadians, do not have same expectations, and do not require the same type of accommodation.

Traffic control is harder to manage but could end up into some restrictions, for tourists, during peak season. Cape Croker is unceded land, the Band should be able, if necessary, to raise a driving tax and partially or totally close some roads to tourists. Those restrictions should be accompanied with alternatives such as transportation services or bike trail and rental to ride to the Lighthouse, for example.

The willingness to ban big, fast and intensive projects and develop step by step is rational and prudent. It allows for monitoring effects of projects and redefining them if necessary. It should be kept in mind yet that a roofed accommodation, that can’t accommodate some minimum number of visitors (let’s say a tour bus), won’t be able to attract tour operators in order to fill up shoulder seasons. This can lead to low revenues and high costs, working against future investments and resulting into dwarfed project or bankruptcy.

7.2.2. \textit{To provide meaningful activities and stable employment}

In order to fight unemployment and related social issues, many advise developing a winter and year-round concept. Few ideas however have been offered to sustain such a development concept. The main activities proposed are cross-county skiing (already well developed throughout Canada), winter

\textsuperscript{70} \url{www.attc.ca/fin_links.htm}

\textsuperscript{71}
camping in yourts, or indoor swimming pool. According to my experience there are actually very few tourists on the Bruce in the winter, except snowmobilers. Demand will have to be created.

For me, developing a year-round concept at Cape Croker means first to provide roofed accommodation and a heated multi-purposes Centre for activities to take place. Skiing, walking in the snow or ice-fishing, should not be main purposes of vacation, but rather to be integrated into the setting and experience a thematic week, a congress or healing time. The maintenance and services needed to sustain such Centre would provide diversified employment opportunities\textsuperscript{72} and revenues.

Another option would be to develop something by Blue Mountain, the only real year-round destination in Georgian Bay region. Potential projects in the long term could include a fisheries museum, aquariums to present Great Lakes ecosystem, a Native restaurant, fish related products, and crafts. Such concepts to sustain year-round activities are however expensive and will require skills, imagination and partners, in budgeting as well as in the implementation process. It could however start simply with a native craft shop to test potentials, organise production network and learn about tourist behaviours. In this location it has potential to attracts visitors summer and winter.

Projects should integrate local entrepreneurs and promote their skills. In that way, projects should use eco-friendly concepts close to their traditions like the "Seventh Generation Innovative Housing" in the design for example. If traditional ways were adapted and used from planning to construction and in association with local workforce, knowledge and artists, projects could not only profit local entrepreneurs but move the native tourist product from concurrence. "No matter what it is, it must be Indian!". It must be "Ojibway". Thus, nobody but the Band can define what it means nowadays and how to present it to visitors. Projects should be conceptualised in such a way they would, once running, provide space for interaction between visitors and local goods and service providers. This could be also achieved by shops assembling a variety of products from Native entrepreneurs, by buildings

\textsuperscript{71} cf. Figure 3, pp. 18

\textsuperscript{72} cf. example of www.creevillage.com/our_people.htm
decorated with Native painting or carving for sale, and by an information/reservation office regrouping all necessary information.

7.2.3. To protect and promote natural and cultural resources

Protection of natural resources in the context of tourism development requires careful planning and monitoring which demand for time, skills and money. In that way further collaboration with Parks Canada could provide useful knowledge for eco-tourism development planning and monitoring. Collaboration potentials are maximum on any projects intended to be developed on the hunting grounds, adjacent to BPNP. If First Nations however, want to display their own interpretation of the Bruce Environment, they will have to do it according to their traditional ways. From what I have understood, spirituality, Mother Earth, people and knowledge are one in aboriginal cultures. Presenting the peninsula this way would provide an exciting complement to the Parks Canada vision. It would put light on a nature that has a spirit, that talks to human beings and care for its children. Supporting interpretative walks or traditional activities with a "Native Interpretative Centre" would help toward that goal too.

Protecting culture is a more delicate task. One of the main characteristics of a living culture is its constant evolution. A living culture is balanced between traditional elements as well as elements of present adaptation. The overprotection and focus on past elements may turn into a commodification of culture. This happens repeatedly when cultures are staged for tourists. Native culture has seen tremendous changes in the past 250 years. In order not to hamper its evolution potential, the past should be acknowledged, the present displayed and the future dreamed. Promoting culture to tourists may in return give pride to Band members and, in the best case, lead private incentives to recover what's possible. It can however, bring further contamination in context of new behaviours. That's why I think, prior to any medium or big scale project like Multi-purpose Centre, the Band should define a code of ethics for the attention of visitors and themselves. This code would explain in a simple, clear and friendly way what is acceptable and what is not.

As seen in the two previous paragraphs, the aim to promote consistent, sustainable ethno-eco-friendly use patterns is not simple. I think it is important here to recall some basic theoretical principles of eco-tourism.
planning. Key principles differentiate eco from mass tourism and help prevent perverse side effects. Therefore, ethno-eco-friendly tourism must focus planning on natural and cultural resource capacity rather than demand related potentials. Planning must be made according to the carrying capacity and the vision defined through participatory elaboration. Implementation can be segmented, into steps with related objectives. After the implementation of each step, through monitoring and assessment of objectives, development plans should be re-discussed and updated, if necessary.

7.2.4. To increase economic revenues
There is common feeling that prior to developing new activities, something should be done to strengthen what exists now. Priority goes to the CCIP. Objectives are: to expand season length; to increase overall (*1/2) and seasonal (*2) occupancy as well as international markets share. Benefits from doubling trailer sites should provide full time employment for two people and allow the park to open longer, even in the winter. The main issue here is not so much about the number of tourists that come but how much they spend while at Cape Croker. Average spending per party per night in CCIP is 24 CAN$, 23.3$ being spend for accommodation. Spending on other campgrounds in the Bruce/Grey area is estimated to 51$. Out of this, only 20$ are spent for a camping place. This very approximate example shows however that there is 30 potential dollars missing per campsite, per night for native tourism industry. Those dollars are usually spent for reasons like groceries, restaurant, renting, activities and shopping. Therefore, most of this sum is spent anyway somewhere else on the peninsula. Some of those facilities could be developed in the area of the park in order to avoid leakage and benefit Band members too. A big increase in side revenues would provide for a diminishing focus on increasing visitation. It would also fit better with participant ideas of integrating and diversifying the local economy, controlling visitor numbers and promote eco-friendly use patterns. Development of activities like catering, shopping, historic presentation, festivals or a theme park will meet expectations of international tourists for

73 Cf. fig. 6, pp. 43
74 Research Resolutions and Consulting (2000)
75 Cf. fig. 6, pp. 43
recreation as expressed in fig. 3, pp. 18. The diagram on average spending per party per night shows however, that money spending international markets usually prefer quality roofed accommodation to camping.

Many participants stress the need to develop activities yield cash. If not carefully planned, especially in remote places, big cash often goes along with high destruction. There are however some solutions like setting up an integrated type of organisation (co-operative, anonymous society) where natives crafts are produced at home, year-round, assembled and transported to selling points located at major regional tourists spots, including Niagara Falls and Toronto Pearson Airport. The organisation would control both end of the product chain, planning production from actual demand and allowing local artists to access new and important markets. To be fully effective and able to address correctly the main markets like Toronto or Niagara Falls, the network should, in a second step, extend beyond Cape Croker and involve other First Nations in Ontario or further.

Another way, that would however, not enhance greatly the image of the community, would be to set a tax free (or tax reduced) shop selling international goods on unceded land. This happens in Europe on unceded principalities like Liechtenstein, Monaco or Andorra. Location would have to be on Hwy 6, the tourist corridor, which means presently on the hunting grounds. Despite the fact that it could raise funding for other development projects, the idea of selling gas, alcohol, perfume and cigarettes might be interpreted as contradictory to sustainable development goals that many want to promote: "live healthy in an healthy environment". With any such projects, I think the band would have to carefully balance which is most important: high economic benefits or enhanced community image in the Bruce area. The importance of economic factors relating to this type of "ultimate solution" may also depend on the issue of the land claims.

Definition of objectives is, I think, as far as Participatory Action Research has gone in this prospective and exploratory research project. I did have time to dream with participants and other members about potential tourist projects. However there is no method to raise ideas and involve all the participants. This is why I won't introduce their details here. One project about Multi-Purpose Centre and Village Hotel was however, discussed with eight participants, each of them completing the vision of the others, leading to a
very interesting concept. It would be counterproductive to let such information disappear. So I have included this project as well as the plan for a fisheries related project in the appendix (pp. 87), in the stage they were when I left Cape Croker.

There is nevertheless, a big expectation from participants that I give an outside point of view, my vision, of how the Band can secure tourism benefits and protect at the same time Cape Crocker and its people. The task here is difficult for a non-band member who spent only a short time in the area. I have certainly missed important points, but have given myself an idea of how regional tourism fluxes are working. I think therefore I can introduce one vision, my vision, on how could Chippewas of Nawash could integrate regional and supra regional tourist markets. So remember that the next paragraph represents mainly the author’s restricted vision and, at a lesser level, ideas from interaction with participants.

7.3. The author point of view: integrated, multi-level tourism

The aim in this part, in accordance with the objectives expressed by participants, is to expose a model that would keep low level disturbance on the reserve and promote natural and cultural resources while creating employment and increasing economic revenues. I must say here that I don't think the size of the Reserve could accommodate all those objectives simultaneously. If activities in relation to a specific spatial setting can't be developed outside the Reserve, elements or goods related to native culture and economy can be dislocated more easily. This is why I expose a multi-level tourism approach. It is intended to give an alternative vision to Band members who focus mostly on bringing tourist to Neyaashiinigmiing. My analysis is segmented into three levels: Cape Croker, the Bruce area and Ontario. It focuses on potentials that could be developed.

7.3.1. A concept for Cape Croker

The main ideas in the concept for Cape Croker are: to continue to place future projects in the area of the park in order to segregate tourist space from Native space, to bring on the reserve only respectful tourists with a real interest in native culture, to place nature first, and to improve overall economic activities, especially in the winter.
In order to implement this program I would suggest a set of actions:

- Develop and control access to natural and cultural resources. That idea could lead to multi-purpose trail construction. Trails should be designed in a way so as to be useful to local population as well. In addition they should not bring such disturbing traffic as scenic touring with cars. Trails would allow for presentation of natural resources like shorelines and alvars along with explicative panels or brochures. They could also bring visitors to interesting cultural places on the reserve like historic buildings, the lighthouse, library or sport centre. In that way trails would act as a backbone, a light link among punctual tourist experiences in space not primarily intended for tourist developments. Setting such a trail network would also prepare for winter tourism development.

- Regroup and organise elements of offer, i.e. allow the local entrepreneurs supplying a variety of services that could interest tourists, to have access to existing tourist markets in the area. The idea is to group local entrepreneurs in an economic network where skills and products would be organised in order to be easily accessible to tourists in the CCIP or further, according to the scope of future developments. Tourist demand for these products and activities should be growing gradually as it is forecasted for the Bruce and as CCIP wants to increase overall visitation in a near future. In a general way, this network should allow to supply native tourist market a maximum with indigenous activities, resources and products. This way, a wider range of benefits would be retained by Band members. In that direction, an integrated structure could be thought to regroup Recreation and Leisure Department, CCIP Management as well as interested local entrepreneurs and open an information/promotion/sale Office in the park area.
• Develop gradually a year-round tourist market. Develop first projects with the CCIP as setting. Provide basic winter accommodation, warm meals and develop winter activities. I think however, this type of activity would never develop beyond a certain point. In order to develop strong year-round concept, quality roofed accommodation and a Multi-purpose Centre are necessary. Roofed accommodation could be perfectly complementary to camping somewhere around the CCIP. Activities proposed in the Centre would provide incentive for groups to come for a week. During shoulder season, thematic weeks, First Nation congresses, bus groups or honeymoon week-ends would complement perfectly seasonal tourism. However, setting up and filling such places require special skills. Accent should be put into the role of young band members. Their learning or instruction should include at least Hostelry Management and Tourist Promotion.

If the Band wants to keep tourism effects low on the Reserve, they shouldn’t develop more than a year-round version of the Park, including the Multi-purpose Centre and village hotel, with improved recreation and shopping possibilities. If the Band wants local entrepreneurs to make decent benefits, it should help them to access mass tourism fluxes on the Highway 6 corridor and other tourist resorts. In order to prepare that stage, accent can be put on re-enforcing knowledge, marketing, and local industry for further outside development programs.

7.3.2. Build access to regional tourist fluxes
The corridor of Hwy 6 to BPNP & FFNMP and the ferry to Manitoulin are heavily visited, in the summer particularly. It is therefore a judicious place to set up attractions that are intended to present Native Culture to mass tourism fluxes. In that direction, I think the following steps should be considered:

• Develop further interaction and share knowledge with regional tourist organisations and Parks Canada. Thinking particularly about the hunting grounds, a joint action of the Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen should start with interaction with Parks Canada on common interest in developing some kind of Native Environment Interpretation Project. Such
collaboration could lead to future integrated nature management and cross-promotion.

- Develop facilities to present native culture to numerous visitors. I think here mostly of an Interpretative Centre, activities, food and shop. The Centre would become the primary place for a basic cross-cultural experience. Through exhibitions and interpretative hikes, visitor would get first contact with native culture. Information and shopping opportunities should be enough to satisfy the majority of tourists and keep them off the Reserve. The Information Office could re-direct tourists with a deeper interest to Cape Croker, the Centre acting like a filter between mass and ethno-tourism.

If such a presentation is set up, high number of visitors could provide for sale of numerous native products, arts, crafts and souvenirs during the summer season. In that way it could also sustain all types of private enterprises from smoked fish to dream-catchers and wood crafts.

- Investigate other tourist markets in the area. I think here particularly of the developing resort of Blue Mountain. This place has a fabulous potential that, I think, no other place in Ontario has: two important tourist seasons. Winter tourism is sustained by the highest slopes in Ontario and summer season by its proximity to the shore of Georgian Bay. Admitting the fact that the crafts and other service production's network have been organised for the projects cited previously, Blue mountain could be the most important market place at regional level. If development of the resort goes on, any type of indoor project, like aquariums and fisheries museum coupled with shop and restaurant, would benefit of this bi-season. Funding however, is not yet available for such type of developments, but, depending on future economic growth or on the land claims outcomes, it may be worth to consider this option in a couple years.

Other activities could be set up in the summer like Saturday fish & crafts markets in the main centres of the Peninsula.

After local and regional markets, a comprehensive investigation of tourism related potential would not be complete without looking to provincial and international fluxes.
7.3.3. **Presence on national & international tourist markets**

There are market segments situated far away that can bring benefits to a native tourism industry as defined above. I present here three of them: other First Nation members, Groups and International tourists.

- The Multi-purpose Centre and Village Hotel could host seminars on Indigenous Knowledge or First Nation Congress, providing conference rooms, food and accommodation. Targeted attendance would be primarily Native people from other Bands as well as non-natives who want to learn about the topic of the seminars.

- With an active and personalised approach, specific service could also be provided to enterprise meetings, yoga groups, bus tours or disabled people camps from all over south-western Ontario.

The two previous markets are intended to ensure correct year-round use of roofed accommodation, particularly outside the summer season. The next point evaluates potential for access to international markets.

- The most interesting action here, money wise, is to intercept international tourist fluxes where they converge. In Ontario, those fluxes are mostly concentrated at Toronto Pearson Airport terminal 3 and Niagara Falls. A well placed shop in the departure terminal or at Niagara Falls would sell an incredible high number of products and souvenirs. In addition to the objects manufactured by the Cape Croker Band members, the economic network could act as a wholesales for other Nations to sell their products in Ontario, diversifying the offer and splitting the costs.

- The other way to get share of international fluxes is to provide them with targeted information. As international tourist in Canada, there is no other way to move around than to rent a motor vehicle. Joint actions with international motor-home or car dealing companies could lead CCIP or the Village Hotel to be included in their road-book. Reductions could be given for overnight stay during the week in order to fight week-end only occupancy. This action is also intended to sustain local industry and manufactures as international tourists consume more than Canadians.

- The last way I see targeted information possible inexpensively, is to make contact with best-seller guide-book editions about Canada and Ontario.
and advertise the destination of Cape Croker as a prime site on the
Niagara Escarpment.

The multi-level model is summarised in a diagram (Fig: 9, pp. 76) that
allows a complete vision in one glance. Tourist fluxes are coloured in orange
and Natives goods and services in pink. The bottom of the diagram is
composed of international tourism markets, while the upper part shows
potentials related to regional and provincial markets.

I hope the model presented above stresses enough potentials related to
tourism and particularly the ones situated outside the Reserve boundaries.
The wish of participants to keep low level disturbance at Cape Croker while
providing diversified and consistent benefits for Band members will lead in
any event to such type of multi-level development. Effective projects and
implementation may vary in form, but I think location of tourist fluxes and
markets won't. Local skills will evolve in the future but consumer's needs not
so much. I would therefore recommend keeping in mind a general vision of
potentials, when starting to set up and organise early projects such as a
Tourism Development Organisation, when planning the trails or the
Interpretative Centre.

I have now gone as far as my comprehension allows me to go. Specific
characteristics of projects, ways of funding, implementation order and
timing, would have to be decided locally by Band members. In order to
achieve eco-ethno friendly tourism planning, more participatory research is
needed. Further research will have to concentrate on which projects are
chosen, on what and how to present culture and on related funding
potentials. Project timing should also be thought in term of potentials before
and after land claims outcomes and in relation to up-coming opportunities,
with partners for example.

It is time now to organise specific learning from field research and to put
them back in the general framework of this Thesis on interactions among
remote communities, protected areas and tourism. This is what is coming
next in the conclusion, Chapter VIII.
Tobermory
BPNP
- Tourists (cross-promotion)
- Common interest for nature conservation
- Knowledge to share in eco-tourism
Hunting Grounds
- Visitor Centre
- Interpretative Hikes
- Activities
- Craft and souvenirs
- Native Restaurant
- ...

Other First Nations members
for congress or seminars

Cape Croker
- Year-round business
- Sustain a variety of jobs
- Create new Tourism Markets
- Promote mainly Native Culture
- Complementary with CCIPsetting
- Multi-Purposes Centre
- Cape Croker Indian Park
- Increase Visitation and revenues
- Increase activities and shopping
- Mainly summer business
- Promote eco-tourism

Groups
- Enterprise motivation
- Week-ends
- Scientist congress on the Escarpment
- Schools
- Bus tour
- Disabled people
- ...

Regional tourism Market
- Exhibitions on Native Culture
- Cross-promotion
- Fish and Crafts Markets

Tourist Corridor Hwy 6

Wiarton
- Fish and Craft Markets

Tour & Rec org.
- Band
- Private Entrepreneurs
- Cultural Resources
- Natural Resources
- Skills
- Products
- Activities

Ferry-boat

International Tourist Contact
- Guide books
- Car and Motorhome rentals
- Airport and Niagara Fall shops
- Internet

International tourism Market

Tour & Rec org.
- Band
- Private Entrepreneurs
- Cultural Resources
- Natural Resources
- Skills
- Products
- Activities

Blue Mountain
- Fish and Craft Markets
- Shop, restaurant, aquarium

Historic building

Cedar Forest

Alvar

Lighthouse

Cape Croker

Sports Centre

Tourist Corridor Hwy 6

Toronto Airport
- Souvenir shop
- Promotion

Wiarton
- Fish and Craft Markets

Regional tourism Market

International tourism Market

Niagara Falls
- Souvenir shop
- Promotion

Ferry-boat
- Exhibitions on Native Culture
- Cross-promotion
- Fish and Crafts Markets

Fig. 9
VIII. Conclusion

My conclusion is made of three parts. The first one reviews constraints and techniques met in participatory research. In association with general benefits for improved PAR implementation, the main goal is to provide first hand, useful information to other Swiss students taking part in the exchange with Waterloo or to researchers interested in the topic.

The second part groups answers and findings to questions that led to the undertaking of the present research: What are the effects of the World Biosphere Reserve status of the area for the local population? Is eco-tourism an economic option to move toward community and regional sustainable development objectives? What is the point of view of local communities, of nature conservation agencies? What is the scope of current and future cooperation? Findings are presented first from a theoretical point of view, then compared to the ones driven out of the field research.

The last part consists of advanced reflection and needs for future research.

8.1. Commentaries on method

The association of library and field method proved useful to answer many of my questions. The amount of available information on topics related to Ontario Natives was less than expected particularly in comparison to studies and articles about natives in Australia, Borneo or New-Zealand. It did still allow however for comprehensive theoretical research on protected area and eco-tourism. Analysis underlined a different vision of protected areas between Europe where protection of natural environment includes local populations and North America with its focus on a pristine nature idea. Modern orientation to eco-system management in North America is however intended to involve more local populations in the future. The case studies proved to be well chosen and in many ways very representative of the theoretical setting investigated. They provided with coherence for comparing theoretical models to field reality.
Participatory Action Research is adapted to the exploratory, prospective, character of such a study. This type of interactive approach supports building interesting mutual awareness about specific issues in regional development contexts. This is particularly important with the systemic character of research in Human Ecology, focusing important directions for the considered communities among all the potential research themes. As a result, cooperation in the research design with local communities is intended to provide targeted and useful results to communities involved as well as to the scientific community.

Only 23 out the 30 intended participants were interviewed. Field research took twice as long as intended and the thesis had to be finished on return to Switzerland. This stresses the most important learning from my research that best plans and preparation always encounter field reality when implemented. Unforeseen factors and uncertainties show up and force adaptation. This research is no exception, the topic of adaptation is even a central corner in the planning theory. If these unforeseen factors vary in each context, they will show up anyway. As a result, I advice a judicious mix flexibility and foresight. A professor said once: "when you plan field research abroad, take the time you think it will take you, double it and add 20 percent". I must say, he is right!

An interesting point about the method, that was raised during a concluding meeting, is directly linked to the three categories that we usually associate to sustainable development: social, environmental and economic. One of the participant draw my attention to the fact that my 3 fold model is not pertinent to report on native culture as "Spirituality" is missing. In replacement he proposed a 4 fold model (emotional, spiritual, intellectual and physical) linked to a system of eight totems. If the idea is to promote Native culture through tourism at Cape Croker, he recommended starting with the lack of identity, and then begin by recognising traditional models in the planning. Another participant acknowledge that the 4 fold model is the structure he uses unconsciously in everyday decision making. Having responsibilities on the Reserve, he admitted however that the 3 fold model is the one he uses in planning development. As a person from a western culture I stick to our model. It would be interesting however, if somebody
with a perception of the two systems, could translate objectives expressed in this thesis into actions expressed in their model.

I think personally the two models differ as much as Western and Aboriginal cultures. Both of them however, intend an holistic perception of the world. They both promote an idea of necessary balance between basic elements essential for quality of life. I think Aboriginal communities knew long ago about the necessary balance that we call now "sustainable development"...

8.2. Communities, Protected areas and Tourism: learning

The aim of this study is to clarify interactions among remote communities, eco-tourism and protected areas as a way to move toward regional sustainable development. Being aware of their common interest in a quality environment, resource integrity and regional socio-economic options, I have to say that there are opportunities that move together toward regional sustainability. This can be achieved in the region through a balanced and integrated ecosystem planning.
a) From a theoretical point of view

Status and promotion of protected areas attracts many tourist fluxes in area. Remote communities around, due to specific natural and socio-cultural characteristics, have real potential to turn some of these characteristics into recreational activities and diversify their basic economy. Promotion of natural and cultural resources into tourist products can however alienate those resources. If the community is the only entity acquainted with its culture, then co-operation and shared expertise with protected area staff is recommended for natural resources or eco-system management. This is particularly important in a context where tourist fluxes are intended to be increased in the region by diversified offerings.

Costs for the protected areas in such ecosystem management include inevitably: some resource depredation; some economic costs in staff training; and some costs for research on tourism effects. However, resources management is more efficient and now covers a regional scale. Some of eco-tourism pressure can be released to periphery, on private land for example. Money from improved tourist visitation can complement government grants and allow park management to implement research, joint regional projects and protection. Finally, there is hope that the need for protection is regionally supported as a result of the collaboration and co-operation processes.

However, due to characteristics of natural resources and the predatory nature of tourism, some conditions are necessary if sustainability is to be among the desired results. First must be a common agreement that, tourism is a polluting industry/service and resource limitations are to be put ahead of maximisation of economic benefits. A careful planning from vision to the monitoring stage, in a consensual way, is essential. As a result of restrictions related to resource capabilities, eco-tourism will inevitably lose some of the opportunities (= $). Furthermore, extra costs must also be added for resource management and for the funding of monitoring programs. Positives outcomes for the area include a positive image, broad support, sustainability and quality ensured in the long term.
b) Contribution from case study:

Learning from field research showed that Band members are proud of their area designated as a World Biosphere Reserve. The status enhances the image of their land abroad. Furthermore they don't feel restrictions associated with the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area as they are not part of it. However, largely due to Aboriginal values, natural resources are respected and environmental conservation goals are mostly fulfilled as well. In spite of the National Park being created on land claimed by the First Nation, actual relations with BPNP staff are good. Present collaborations on different matters have proved successful.

The Chippewas of Nawash think eco-tourism is a judicious economic option to help move toward sustainable community development. Experiencing for the past thirty years low intensity tourism in Cape Croker Indian Park and being aware of mass tourism developments at nearby Sauble Beach, they have a quite accurate idea of what they want and what they don't. Goals for eco-tourism development include the need for limitations related to social and natural resources and can be summarised as: keep low level disturbance at Cape Croker; provide meaningful activities and stable employment; protect and promote natural and cultural resources; and increase economic revenues. The Chippewas are also aware that, before implementing larger projects that need wide and continuous effort, they will have solve some socio-economic issues that have imperilled past developments. Some of the economic issues however, might be eased in the medium term, depending on the issue of the land claims.

If the present scale of co-operation with Parks Canada and particularly with other tourist operators is retained, the willingness of the Chippewas to access tourist fluxes will end up with a necessary collaboration. Parks Canada and Owen Sound Transportation Company think of the Bruce Peninsula as one destination. Any improvement in the destination is a benefit for everybody. In that way they would welcome initiatives from the two First Nations. Both agencies think that Native people are fully part of the place and therefore their Aboriginal Interpretation is a worthy cultural complement to the World Biosphere Reserve.
8.3. Reflection

The field study involved much of the elements defined in the theory and method and necessary for interactions among remote communities, protected areas and tourism. Most important are: remote communities with specific natural and cultural settings, underdeveloped economic networks, social issues, National Park or Biosphere Reserve relations to tourist fluxes, the need for eco-system management and the willingness of the remote community to develop eco-tourism. Most of interactions however are still at the stage of potential. It seems as these elements are in place but do not really interact as well as they might for the moment. The system has potential to provide social, environmental and economical benefits, but certain restricting factors prevent the machine from reaching cruising speed. Are these factors restrained to socio-economical issues within Neyaashiinigiing First Nation or do they also come from shortcomings in the regional horizontal network? Is it due to the fact that Parks Canada has only realised recently the need for ecosystem management and integrating local populations? How to improve co-operation, in tourism particularly? Are the regional barriers and stereotypes actually stronger than felt by a foreigner?

Those are some of the questions raised by present study. Yet, I will leave them open for future research...
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- FFNMP: www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/parks/ontario/fathom_five
- Niagara Escarpment Commission: www.escarpment.org
- Tourism on the Bruce Peninsula: www.brucepeninsula.org
  www.visitontario.com
  www.centralbrucepeninsula.ca
  www.naturalretreat.com
  www.soto.com

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  www.nawash.com
  http://www.harbourpark.net
  www.indiancarver.ca
  www.bmts.com

- Native tourism in Canada/Ontario: www.attc.ca
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  www.kitasoo.org
  www.aboriginalbusiness.on.ca
  www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/on/oop_e.html
Top: View of Sydney Bay and the Cape Croker Indian Park from the bluff

Middle: Climbing is part of the activities proposed in the CCIP

Bottom: Walking in the forest of CCIP provides breathtaking scenery
Top: Native Fisherman with a splake, an hybrid species introduced by the Ministry of Natural Resources

Middle: Smoked fish is not only nice for the view but tastes incredibly good

Bottom: A morning on the lake with the fishermen
Picnic place with breathtaking view on Sydney Bay and Totem carving

Eco-friendly, traditions linked, housing project, the concept could evolve for the Village Hotel

Artistic/Spiritual expressions on Sydney Bay
General view of the camp for field research, computer work was done in the car and food under the blue shelter that served also as a "living room.

Top:
My bedroom for two moths...

Bottom:
Top: Cold weather sometimes ...

Middle: Strong winds ...

Bottom: camp life and other unforeseen constraints pushed me late in my scheduling
I. Theoretical Research

Protected Areas and Eco-tourism:

Issues on Sustainability

University of Waterloo

Faculty of Environmental Studies

Department of Geography

GG 691

Research presented by:

Jacques Michelet
1. INTRODUCTION

2. PROTECTED AREAS AND SUSTAINABILITY
   2.1. THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE
   2.2. GLOBAL PARK TRENDS AND RELATED ISSUES
   2.3. ESTIMATION OF BENEFITS RELATED TO PROTECTED AREAS
   2.4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS AND TOURISM

3. ECO-TOURISM AND SUSTAINABILITY
   3.1. WHAT DIFFERENTIATES ECO-TOURISM FROM MAIN TOURIST TYPES?
   3.2. PLANNING, MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
   3.3. FUTURE NEEDS FOR RESEARCH

4. THE NEED FOR A REGIONAL INTEGRATED PLANNING

5. CONCLUSION

BIBLIOGRAPHY
1 Introduction

Composed with international or national actors, tourist phenomenon can be analysed as the resulting of economic growth of some part of the world. This growth is best characterised by employment and transportation’s improvement. Tourism is composed of actor, currency and consumer need’s fluxes. Generally speaking, those fluxes are heading from industrialised toward periphery areas. For the areas hosting those fluxes, they represent an economic export option even if the tourist product is consumed right on its production’s place. Fluxes convergence toward a specific area generates tourist space with a need for specialised infrastructures and an economic growth mostly supplied with foreign capitals. This growth contributes significantly to the improvement of local housing, infrastructures and employment and may help to restrain rural exodus. However resources waste, dependencies on foreign economy and loss of local control are some of perverse effects also associated with tourism. The right balance is not easy to find... Recently, eco-tourism concept has emerged, a term that regroups all tourist activities with a main focus on nature or culture and that tempt to minimise negative side effects.

Tourist areas are usually settled on a “valuable landscape”, original and attractive. This landscape is made through the action of three factors: environmental, social and ecological. The notion of "valuable" seems more subjective. It depends first on the values and the living conditions of each society. Valuable landscapes are in fact designated through a collective imaginary that idealises places according to their potential for attraction or astonishment. This potential is often definite by the rarity of the setting, the fact that it is unique on earth (Great Coral Reef). If such areas are scarce is because the equilibrium (social, environmental and economic) is fragile and does not fulfil oneself easily. Scarcity of such landscape makes their tourist value. Yet, when adding an outside pressure such as tourism, the equilibrium of those landscapes is threatened.
As a response to the Biodiversity Convention and increasing human footprint on environment, a world-wide network of protected areas is being set up to sustain in the long term natural resources. The protection patterns have moved over years from a punctual conservation toward wider regional corridors and areas. This is best known in Canada under the “Ecosystem Management” process and implemented through regional integrated development plans.

The characteristics of protected areas match pretty well those expected by part of tourists for their vacation. So, there is no coincidence if most protected areas are hosting some degree of tourism. Protected areas managers might even be interested in such development as it can help financially the management of the park and contribute in this way to natural resource protection. Tourism also represents a judicious opportunity for local populations to fulfil some of their needs. Meeting their needs have a great importance in sustainable development concept as those populations live on the periphery of main economical stream. However we’ve seen how many disturbances can be caused by tourism in such valuable and fragile areas.

Indeed, this paper focuses on the association of eco-tourism and protected area toward regional sustainable development issues: Is this association a tool to move toward regional sustainable development? If it is, under which conditions and at what costs? Which are the big issues of such development process?

To investigate this, I will first have a look on the need for nature protection and, then, I will discuss the potential contribution of eco-tourism, keeping an eye on sustainable development.
2. Protected areas and sustainability

In this first section I am going to describe the socio-economic issues underlying protected areas development. I investigate first the reasons of setting such protection patterns according to economic characteristics of natural resources. Then I depict the actual trends in protected areas development as well as relative issues. Finally, I discuss shortly the benefits of such areas and finish with an environmentalist point of view for tourism opportunities in parks and protected areas.

2.1. The economic value of environment and nature

In his article on the economic pitfalls and barriers for sustainable tourism concept in parks, Jan Van de Straaten (1997) is deeply reviewing the evolution of economic approach of the value of nature. I summarise here some of his most relevant contribution.

According to the traditional neo-classical economic framework the value of a good can only be measured in the market. This value reflects equilibrium between production costs and willingness of the buyer to purchase the product. Production costs include labour, capital, natural resources and other costs such as delivery. This system is thought to bring an optimal allocation of production factors due to the ability of the market mechanisms to guide production and consumption into the direction the society wants. In this model however, economic value can only be measured in the market, with the assumption that, outside, there is no relevant issues -external effects- because there is no value.

In 1920 Pigou was the first economist to pay attention to negative external effects of goods production, stating that not all the costs are reflected into market price. Investigating the damages to people and natural resources situated outside of the market, he found out a dislocation of costs, resulting in lower production costs for polluting industries: “optimal allocation of production factors is no longer apparent if substantial negative external effects are the result of production processes” (Van de Straaten 1997). The products are too cheap; they can’t be relevant of all the production costs. This case can
be generalised to most damages on environmental resources in western economy. In theory governments should investigate the damages, translate them into monetary value and impose a tax to polluting industries. However, the implementation of this model is restricted as it assumes a limited number of polluters as well as knowledge and quantification of the damages. The model assumes that negative external costs can be transferred into economic costs; in fact there is no market to set a price for nature or environment (greenhouse effect), except maybe for gold or oil. But the basic principle is here, polluter must pay also for external costs not involved in the traditional vision of the market economy.

In practice, though, the pigovian economic instruments are virtually non-existent. Most of the western countries have in fact introduced environmental legislations in which permits and norms are the basic instruments. But norms are not related to a critical load (that is by the way most of the time unknown), they result from an uneven bargain between polluting industries that are knowledgeable about economic costs of norms implementation and national authorities that are actually unable to prove the wide range of benefits resulting from those norms. The shortcoming of this approach is yet widely known. New approaches with good potential have been set up recently in the context of sustainable development (Van de Straaten, 1997). However, all of them lack of scientific background:

- First is the “contingent valuation method” that creates a pseudo-market by asking the people how much they are willing to pay for a certain type and quality of environment. This method is restricted however, by the fact that people are generally not enough informed in order to give back a valuable statement (How much are you willing to pay to ease the greenhouse effect?)

- Second is the “travel cost method”. This method analyses what people are ready to pay to see and experience a natural area and generalise it as a proxy to determine the value of the natural area.

- Third is the “hedonic pricing method” that investigates the economic value of same types of goods located in different natural settings.
The difference in the prices is then calculated as a proxy of the value of different natural settings.

I hope this parenthesis has made clear that economic market forces and related tools wont be useful at present time to integrate and protect natural goods through global economic process. This shows the reason why those resources must be protected by special regulation patterns outside market laws such as protected areas and national parks.

### 2.2. Global Park trends and related issues

Globally the surface of protected areas has grown significantly over the past fifty years from less than 2 millions square kilometres in 1950 to more than 13 millions in 1996 and continues to increase. Protected areas do actually represent almost 9% of total land area in 225 countries and dependant territories, which shows the wide and common understanding for the special needs in natural resource management. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has recently classified them within six management categories as follows (Eagle, 1998):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Number / %</th>
<th>Total area in km2 / %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.a Strict nature reserve</td>
<td>Protected area with access restricted to scientists and/or for environmental monitoring. Representative of world’s importance genetic bank</td>
<td>4’935</td>
<td>982’487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.b Wilderness area</td>
<td>Large area, few or not modified, that has kept an aspect close to its natural state and protected in a way to ensure this state</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>940’344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Area Managed</td>
<td>Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>3’386</td>
<td>4’000’825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11%)</td>
<td>(39%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Managed toward resources protection and leisure development. Designed to:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protect integrity of ecosystems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stop resources harvesting or other incompatible activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create an area for spiritual, scientific, educative and leisure facilities within limits of eco-compatibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Natural Monument</td>
<td>2’122</td>
<td>193’022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7%)</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area managed toward protection of outstanding natural characteristics. Value may come from their scarcity, aesthetic or cultural importance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Habitat and species protection’s area</td>
<td>11’171</td>
<td>2’460’283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(37%)</td>
<td>(19%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area subject to active intervention in order to sustain specific habitats or species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Protected landscape</td>
<td>5’584</td>
<td>1’067’118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18%)</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape where human interactions with nature have produced over time an area with significant aesthetic, ecological and cultural values. Management of traditional relationship is vital to sustain their integrity and future development.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Resource’s protection area</td>
<td>2’897</td>
<td>3’601’447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10%)</td>
<td>(27%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Areas containing unmodified natural system within vicinity of human activities. Management seeks toward long-term conservation of biological diversity, ensuring sustainable use for local communities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each of these categories is managed with varying degrees of success depending on the country and the context. The largest category when speaking about surface is from far the number 2: National Parks. They are also the best-known areas partly due to the support they provide to tourism activities world-wide. This comes to the point where the term “national park” is heavily used for marketing purposes, and all the other appellations mean, in people’s mind, a lower quality concept that disadvantage the area attraction as it is the case with the Ontario’s “provincial parks” system.

Areas of pristine nature becoming more and more scarce and segmented, the expansion of different protected areas has, in many countries, to deal with inhabitants in and around new areas. As a result, planning only for natural resources conservation is in many cases not possible anymore. The need to integrate local population’s socio-economic development in park management, as well as the need for regional characteristics conservation have led to concept of “ecosystem approach”. This approach includes partnership and stewardship that means something, like “people taking care of the Earth” (Brown and Mitchell, 1997). This type of approach generally implies high degree of multilevel collaboration and co-operation and includes actions like:

- Protecting open space and fragile natural areas in the face of development pressures;
- Conserving biodiversity through protection of habitats;
- Maintaining landscape integrity on regional scale basis
- Sustaining traditional land uses that are important to ecological, economic and scenic values;
- Co-operation with private land owners to set up ecological corridors and integrated land management;
- Vertical and horizontal integration of the multiple actors toward regional sustainable management.
2.3. Estimation of benefits related to protected areas

Estimating a value for nature and biodiversity in a society that is blindfolded with a focus on economical values is not an easy task as it was explained in § 2.1. For long have the park agencies seemed content with monitoring the benefits through direct income such as entrance fee or campground revenues. The role of economic fallout have been “usually downplayed in the park world” (Eagles, 1998), parks focusing on ecological values.

However, economy plays a central role in societal decision making and planning. According to political and fiscal context, small revenues lead to weak political power that does not allow to ask for increases in government grants. Small revenues also imply neglecting the role of protected areas in public policy planning. Some park agencies have tried to develop models with the difficult task of integrating a wide range of benefits in monetary value. The Canadian Federal Provincial Park Council (FPPC) has developed an interesting framework in his struggle to monitor economic value related to protected areas (fig. pp. 13). It is basically simple, sorting the benefits within three categories: personal, business and society. The model allows to incorporate qualitative benefits as well as economics impacts, it is additive among the different categories of benefits and generates a total value assessment.

Even if this model is still incomplete and will need some clarifications and enhancements, it gives an overall view of the broad spectrum of benefits related to protected areas. In that way it will be useful as a base on which to assess the importance and the “value” of protected areas and to increase their weight in regional planning management.

2.4. Sustainable management of protected areas and tourism

Due to their outstanding natural and scenic qualities, parks and protected areas host the biggest part of nature-based tourism. In return, tourist visitations to protected areas “create a self-perpetuating phenomenon of visitation, education, and desire for more parks,
### Benefit Category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL</th>
<th>BUSINESS</th>
<th>SOCIETAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits accruing to stakeholders (users and non users)</td>
<td>Benefits derived from the net redistribution of commercial activity from one area to the other</td>
<td>Non-allocable benefits tending to be societal in scope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Benefit Components

**Use Values:**
- Direct use
- Indirect use
- Future use value

**Non-use Values:**
- Option value
- Existence value
- Bequest value

**Ecological functions:**
- Primary production,
- Sequestering carbon dioxide,
- Soil formation,
- Herbivory, carnivory,
- Oxygen production,
- Population moderation,
- Nutrient transport,
- Moderation of macro and micro-climate,
- Decomposition,
- Maintenance of genetic diversity,
- ... 

**Resource integrity:**
- Maintenance of existing benefits, mitigate cumulative effects of human changes

**Health effects:**
- Mental, physical, spiritual

**Worker productivity**

**Educational benefits**

**Scientific benefits**

**International responsibilities and agreements:**
- NAWMP, CBD, MAB, RAMSAR, etc.

**Business location decision**
- (quality of life/business),
- Community cohesion
visitation and education” (Eagle, 1998). In addition it is often argued that, facing government grant's restrictions, the money derived from direct use of the parks may help managers to rise new funds for resources protection.

In many cases however, park agencies capture only a small percentage of tourism related economic benefits. This situation is mostly due to low entrance fees and the lack of lucrative visitor services provided. Those are the easiest ways to get private money into the park's management office. This widespread situation leads park’s managers to put low emphasis on visitor’s management. The full money potential is not reached and leads to situations where parks have a “dwarfed nature-tourism industry, one not fulfilling its potential” (Eagles, 1998). As a result there is, in most cases, no proper visitor management (lack in staff training, poor management of resources supporting nature-based tourism, insufficient visitor infrastructures) that exposes sensitive sites to tourism degradation.

Woodley, in his article (1999), makes an attempt to define the conditions under which tourism would be a desirable activity in protected areas. The first step is to admit that tourism in parks and protected areas is an industry with environmental impacts just like any other industries. Thus, it should be controlled just like any other polluting activities. If tourism in parks wants to be sustainable, ecosystem limits must be put ahead of economic returns. In that case, sustainable tourism in parks must be defined in term of sustainable ecosystem, which ensure the quality of nature-based leisure opportunities.

Some key conditions (Nelson, 1999, 1) and procedures have been designated in order to allow sustainable tourism planning within an ecosystem conservation approach:

- Clear objectives
- Sufficient knowledge
- Responsible power
- Feedback and indicators
Achieving those conditions implies some key processes within an integrated management perspective such as: understanding, communicating, assessing, planning, implementing, monitoring and adapting to change.

Finally, in parks, sustainability requires limits "to both the kind and intensity" (Woodley, 1999) of tourist uses and activities. That’s the reason why tourist industry must be provided with a sufficient knowledge base of the ecosystem in order to allow fair decision-making. In an idealistic way, tourism industry in parks should become a guardian and advocate for environment quality. As positive outcome of a wider ecosystem approach, the lessons learned by tourist industry in the park should also apply to the industry acting outside park’s boundaries but within the ecosystem to be conserved.
3. **Eco-tourism and sustainability**

After fifty years of mass tourism, the assessment of the social and environmental effects of this activity is fairly negative, not to say catastrophic in the places where fluxes concentrated. Landscapes and habitats destruction, high social problems such as drug or sexual diseases spreading, it seems that tourism is just able to export the harms of developed societies. In addition, tourist fluxes supported by new technologies and fashions reach the most remote corners of the planet, extending in that way human pressure on the last “pristine” environments. Tourism as a global industry is definitely non sustainable.

However, due to increased awareness issues of the consumers on environmental on one hand and policies toward nature conservation flourishing after Rio Conference on the other, part of the industry is changing its products toward “resource-friendly” (natural and cultural in the best cases) tourism. A general term involves those new “sustainable tourism” opportunities: this term is eco-tourism. The term however, is still yet lacking of a definition that would be agreed by the tourism community. If we can’t give a proper definition of eco-tourism, we can describe its processes and effects and compare them to the ones of main tourist sector.

This is why I first describe in this chapter what differentiates eco-tourism from the main tourist activities in order to have a more accurate scope on the topic we are talking about. This leads us to the special needs that require implementation of such kind of tourism to be sustainable and not just another type of mass tourism. That part focuses on the need to plan, to monitor and to assess sustainability of eco-tourism and, in a more general way, local development. I finish with the unsolved questions and needs for future research in order to fill the many remaining gaps to effective comprehension and implementation of eco-tourism.
3.1. **What differentiates eco-tourism from other tourist types?**

Generally speaking, there is still a lack of comprehensive tourism typology. Farm, ski, scuba, ethnic, adventure, religious, scientific, city, country, business, almost every place and activity that welcomes visitors is claiming for a particular type of tourism. Thus, there is still a need for a tourism typology to be set up, as different types of tourism do not have same effects and impacts. A useful typology should regroup the tourist activities that share the same type of customers or that would have similar effects to host areas.

We know a bit about the processes that lead to what has been called mass tourism: focus on demand, high seasonal dependency, many foreign capitals, rapid growth, mono-structural economy and non-balanced external costs.

Examining the demand side is quite ambiguous as tourists often mix many types of tourist opportunities during a vacation package. For example, how would you classify such a behaviour: a businessman that does business in a mass tourism resort, stop in a nice farm bed and breakfast on his way and visit a local monastery with outstanding value. We can’t classify him as a tourist even if he uses facilities from farm-tourism, mass tourism and religious tourism. Thus what to say about the type of tourist product consumed and resulting effects?

As a typology can hardly be built on consumer’s behaviour (**demand**), it might be easier to look at the question from the supply side, indeed the opportunities that offers a destination. Some useful elements that form a basis for a tourism typology have been delivered by Geoff Wall in an attempt to define types of tourism and their implications and effects for local development (Wall, 1999). According to this perspective, the four elements retained **focus mainly on the resources** from **supply** side of tourism:

- Attraction type: cultural, natural or recreational. A region can develop one, two or the three types of attractions. Note however,
that natural and cultural sites are very sensitive to tourism external effects and sustain relatively low density of visitors.

- **Location**: various settings support various densities of development. This means that within a destination different areas must be defined according to their traditional use patterns and related tolerance toward tourist use.

- **Spatial characteristics**: they are three spatial patterns of tourist resources distribution: nodal, linear or extensive. Note that each has its own development potential. Nodal distribution shows generally a tendency to be overused (view point, monument). Linear resources (coast, route) have a strong potential for development with the pitfall of uninterrupted linear development. Extensive resources show only limited commercial potential due to the dispersion of tourists (national parks)

- **Local development status**: existing development status will condition future development, either with the intention to group impacts or to spread them out.

Those elements are to be used as a grid in a first attempt to qualify particular tourism developments or projects. Assuming that: “... sustainable types of tourism must be types which are compatible with indigenous (host) uses and cultures, sensitive to the capabilities of resource base, and economically viable” (Wall, 1999), such types of tourism must fit with each of the four element’s limits. In other words, sustainable tourism differentiates itself from other forms of tourism by the fact that it limits development types to resource capability and limitation instead of demand wishes. Thus, when planning for eco-tourism development: tourist attraction's types must be sensitive to the attributes of cultural, natural and recreational resources; the location of facilities must fit within tolerance of their setting supports; and the spatial characteristics and local development status must be carefully understood and respected.

In order to assess sustainability status of a particular tourism case or development projects, Wall (1999) is proposing six criteria that should be all realised:
• Ecological integrity: maintenance and perpetuation of life support systems, genetic diversity and ecosystems;
• Efficiency: evaluation of alternative paths and methods to lower global costs (time, money, personnel and resources) of tourism development;
• Equity in access to resource: for present and future generations as well as among different social groups;
• Cultural integrity: preservation and renewal of local culture aspects;
• Community empowerment: enhance capability to participate in the development process;
• Development as realisation of potential: focusing on life quality improvement, renunciation of growth for that would be harmful to social or ecological processes.

According to those criteria, researchers and managers may find a way to develop local indicators in order to assess the degree to which a tourism development plan is likely to promote regional sustainable development. If eco-tourism claims to regroup the sustainable patterns of tourism, it must then fulfil those criteria and implement them over long term period. Such a task will require careful planning, monitoring and assessment, not only on economical issues, as it is the case for main tourism industry, but on each of the three component of regional sustainability: economic, social and environmental.

If those goals are met then: “Eco-tourism offers the potential to generate foreign exchange earnings, employment, and other economic and social benefits, particularly in regional areas.... Eco-tourism can also provide resources for environmental conservation and management and an incentive for conservation and sustainable use of public and private land” (Allcock et al. cit. in Eagle, 1998).

3.2. Planning, monitoring, assessment and sustainability

Evidences from national parks that have accommodated eco-tourism for long time, show that cumulative effects of even small scale and intensity activities can make substantial environmental changes over
time. This reinforces the need for **careful planning**. Conditions and procedures for eco-tourism planning have been depicted by Gordon Nelson (1999, 1) and should include:

- Setting of clear goals and objectives for short, mid and long term (make a “vision” through participative workshops);
- Support research to provide a good understanding of relevant ecological and socio-economic systems;
- Concerns for efficiency in order to optimise tourism integration in host community;
- Support environmental education in order to make people (both locals and visitors) aware on issues and limits related to hosting ecosystem;
- Employee involvement
- Elaboration of a code of ethic
- Set up of monitoring and assessment procedures in order to assess the evolution of development;
- Promotion of civic approach into decision making (adaptive cooperation to as many groups as possible);
- Upgrade and integrate public policies, both sectoral and regional, to enforce the implementation of the guidelines of eco-tourism and regional planning.

Once projects being set up and implemented, a careful monitoring of their impact is necessary to see if reality match the goals of the project’s plan and, if needed, redefine those goals. In the case of eco-tourism development, monitoring should focus on ecological, social and environmental sustainability: “Monitoring of tourism in the context of sustainable development is necessary if we are to understand and plan for tourism more effectively. But the problem is what and how to monitor in an efficient and effective way with only general concept and criteria such as economic health, diversity, productivity, maintenance of essential processes and equity in mind” (Nelson, 1999, 2). In addition, there is a need to define what is the scale in which we define
sustainability. For example, an eco-tourism project that shows sustainability in regional level may not be relevant anymore on a global scale that includes a fourteen hours flight to bring tourists in.

As an answer to what and how to monitor, I would like to present the approach of Payne (1999). This model focuses on three levels; tourism industry itself, tourism opportunities and sustainability. Some indicators are presented as directions to look for, when adapting the model to local context:

When monitoring for tourism industry:

- Monitor the providers of opportunities, indeed, what are tourism contributions to local and national economy? Useful indicators would be rate of change in employees, revenue, capital expenditures, operating budget, other classic economic indicators;
- Monitor the policies related to tourism to see if the goal of sustainability exists within national policies. An indicator could be the level of co-ordination within public policies.

When monitoring for tourism opportunities:

- Monitor of the opportunities on the supply side including number, types and providers for opportunities. Indicators should match changes over 5 year periods in the component of tourism opportunities.
- Monitor the use of opportunities on the demand side with a close look to its evolution. Indicators could be provided by the changes occurring in activities, settings, etc.

When monitoring for sustainability:

- Monitor for ecological sustainability with a focus on tourism-related effects. Indicators should present changes in the biodiversity and landscape at different scales.
- Monitor for social sustainability or the impact on the way of life at regional level. Changes in social relations, divorce, age to leave the house could provide useful indicators.
• Monitor for economic sustainability in order to point out changes in employment opportunities, income distribution or participation. Part of existing economic indicators would fit here.

Generally speaking, if eco-tourism development wants to integrate local structures development’s potential, monitoring for sustainable tourism ought to be part of wider monitoring programs for regional sustainable development. Monitoring however, requires specific skills and is very expensive. Therefore, one can reasonably ask who is willing to pay for it, especially in the poorest countries.

Monitoring is not new in our societies; methods and indicators have been widely developed for industries. Monitoring for sustainable development however, is much more complex as it must integrate three dimensions (social, environmental and economic), their interrelationships as well as their respective evolutions over time. In this regard, desirable attributes to sustainability indicators must, among others, incorporate potential to (Kreutzwiser, 1999):

• Identify trends in environmental, social and economic conditions;
• Be sensitive to temporal changes and spatial variations;
• Have a predictive or anticipatory capability (can they anticipate non sustainable economic contributions?);
• Provide relative measures of condition rather than numbers (population per unit of habitat area, instead of population on one hand and size of ecosystem on the other);
• Be practical to apply in order to lower monitoring costs.
• Focus on the inputs and transformation processes that generate economic benefits impacts on resources

Indicators will vary from one context to the other but those attributes will remain as criteria to evaluate local indicators of sustainable (tourism) development.

Assessment of eco-tourism program is closely related to monitoring. It is part of the whole process that includes vision, planning, implementation, monitoring and assessment in order to re-scale
projects if the objectives are only partially fulfilled. “Assessment implies a set of objectives and procedures against which we can use monitoring as we generally understand it. Assessment requires interpretation and judgement and can involve more than one point of view” (Nelson, 1999, 1)

In order to meet this attempt, John Marsh (1999) gives a complete figure of the objectives and procedures against which we can evaluate the level of sustainability reached by a tourist project. His index is segmenting ecological, economic, social and institutional sustainability in a way that allows a more accurate and sectoral assessment (fig. pp. 24).

The process presented next page intends in fact to make sure that eco-tourism developments respect local and regional resources capabilities. In order to reduce deep impact of traditional tourism developments, large-scale eco-tourism must be carefully planned. Other ways, being closer from local people and resources, it might prove more destruction potential than an isolated mass tourism project. Finally, eco-tourism must be a fully integrated component of regional planning policies.

As an answer to the definition of eco-tourism, I would argue that the key differentiation between eco- and traditional types of tourism is that: eco-tourism focus on local resources capabilities in association with careful planning, monitoring and assessment of development. Traditional types of tourism are based on the demand and proved to evolve historically in an increasingly complex manner as a vicious cycle. The main differences that I see between the two tourism concepts (mass and eco-tourism) are summarised in a personal elaboration (fig. pp. 26).
1. **Ecological**
   - Species demographics
   - Water quantity, quality and use
   - Air quality
   - Waste production, e.g., sewage, garbage
   - Recycling practices
   - Efficiency of resource use
   - Scenery degradation
   - others

2. **Economic**
   - **a) Community**
     - Income from tourism, and who receive it
     - Costs of tourism, and who pays them
     - Investments in tourism by the community
     - Others
   - **b) Tourism industry**
     - Profits and losses
     - Business initiation
     - Business bankruptcy
     - Others

3. **Social**
   - **b) Community**
     - Jobs, quantity and quality
     - Migrations in and out of the community
     - Complaints about tourism
     - Others
   - **b) Tourists**
     - number of visitors, trends
     - proportion of repeat visitor
     - length of stay
     - Tourist satisfaction and complaints

4. **Institutional**
   - Laws and regulations regarding tourism
   - Infractions and court cases
   - Recognition of tourism in official plans
   - Existence of tourism plans
   - Tourist and interpretative information
   - Government and private tourism organisations
   - NGO response to tourism
   - Existence of Codes of Ethics for tourists and industry
3.3. Future needs for research

As we have seen along the two previous parts, many gaps remain in the theoretical framework in order to define a tourism typology, necessary to describe which types of tourism development, if any, might meet the goals of regional sustainability. According to Gordon Nelson (1999, 1&2), researchers still lack of a proper methodology to implement networks that would be able to work together for integrated regional development projects in a pluralist way and sharing manner.

Talking about regional integrated issues on sustainability, there is still a need to set up clear communication patterns as data for integrated development plans comes from various sources in various ways, according to backgrounds of providers (engineers, politicians, business owners, etc.). More methodology is also needed in order to co-operate within different activities and levels through horizontal and vertical integration.

There is also need for an integrated assessment of cumulative impacts of tourism on inter- (different types of tourism) and intra- (with other local activities) sectoral levels to be set up. Finally, a methodology should be developed to sort and integrate the different levels of tourism components (local, regional, national and international), in order to segregate effects, as different types of tourists have different travel patterns that lead to different effects.
Mass Tourism Process
Main focus on demand

Growth’s vicious cycle

Accumulation of negative side effects

New insufficiencies further in the system, "step-by-step" development pattern

Extension of the deficient infrastructures allowing sufficient margins

Limitation of both, growth and negative side effects

Insufficiencies at tourist infrastructures and facilities levels (offer) to meet the demand

RestRICTED, INTEGRATED AND CONTROLLED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT. Focus on quality rather than quantity.

Definition of regional resources "carrying capacity" and regional integrated development plan

Ethic of sustainability
Equity in access to resources
Conservation of productivity
Ecological process maintenance
Natural and human diversity

Management Tools
Participative approach
Vision → development program
Regional/sectorial policy
Economic tools
Monitoring

Eco-tourism Process
Main focus on supply

Demand increases

New increase in demand inducing new developments in the resort

Actions are undertaken to improve occupancy rates of new infrastructures

Restrict, integrated and controlled tourism development. Focus on quality rather than quantity.

New insufficiencies further in the system, “step-by-step” development pattern

Extension of the deficient infrastructures allowing sufficient margins

Limitation of both, growth and negative side effects

Insufficiencies at tourist infrastructures and facilities levels (offer)
4. The need for an integrated regional planning

In this last part, I resume first opportunities and challenges faced by parks in the new ecosystem management strategy as well as the ones related to the growth of eco-tourism. This helps us to summarise the shared issues and opportunities. Finally, I resume the main points upon which an integrated regional planning approach would be beneficial in the long term for both activities.

Protected areas with their special land regulations are necessary to protect natural resources as market forces and related tools are not able to protect them through the global economic process. Despite of small direct economic revenues that underestimate their real importance and lead to management problems, protected areas show a wide range of personal and societal benefits. Combination of human development and protected areas growth, in term of ascendancy over space, is forcing them to collaborate in regional planning. The need to integrate local populations socio-economic development in park management as well as the need for resources conservation on regional level have led to the “ecosystem approach”, partnership and stewardship. Due to their outstanding natural qualities, protected areas host most of eco-tourism but capture only a small percentage of the related benefits and most of the degradations. The situation results mostly from a lack of emphasis on visitor's management due to insufficient budget allocations and/or benefits percolation. Often, this situation exposes sensitive sites to tourism degradation. The only way to avoid this situation (except if tourist access is forbidden) would be an integrated management that includes: gathering data, understanding, communicating, assessing, planning, monitoring and implementing as well as limits to both, the kind and the intensity of tourism use.

Even if, generally speaking, tourism shows a tendency to overuse local resources, eco-tourism and, in a broader way tourism, are highly dependant on high quality natural and cultural resources. Eco-tourism differentiates itself from other traditional forms of tourism by the fact that it focuses development plans on resource capabilities and limitations instead of demand wishes. Thus, under integrated and
careful planning, monitoring and assessment, eco-tourism offers the
potential to generate foreign exchange earnings, employment, and
other economic and social benefits, particularly in regional area. The
activity can also provide resources for environmental conservation and
management, incentives for conservation and sustainable use of public
and private land. Reaching such positive outcomes requires eco-tourism
planning to be integrated in larger regional sustainable development
plans and monitoring programs.

Parks and tourism have always been in contact as one protects the
resources that the other wants to use. The question now is: would it be
possible that inherent long lasting conflicts between the two could turn
into a positive and constructive outcome? My answer tends to be
positive as the two activities have at least four interests in common that
are vital for their future:

1. Both of them focus on resource integrity;
2. Both of them have strong common interests for a high quality
   environment;
3. Both of them need a strong regional support to fulfil their goals;
4. Both of them would find positive outcomes in joining a regional
   integrated ecosystem planning and management.

In an ecosystem development perspective, park's management has a
central role to play in regional resources protection and in the quality of
marketing image. It holds also the human resources necessary for
environmental planning. Protected areas have now the choice to be
more than just reserves. Ecosystem planning allows them to co-operate
through partnership with landowners, government’s agencies,
municipalities, NGO, community organisations and the private sector. In
such context, eco-tourism related projects might play an important role
in getting some programs underway by promoting horizontal co-
operation and necessary capitals. Eco-tourism projects however, must
become more than just tourism projects. Using participatory approach,
they might promote the involvement of local communities to create a
vision (data collecting in landscape heritage definition, for example). This could help reinforce community ties and membership feeling. The idea here is to identify, protect and enhance natural and cultural heritage and use it as a basis for economic revitalisation. In addition, protection of resources crossed with eco-tourism interests, might also bring money to park management and resource conservation, e.g. if you must hire a knowledgeable park guide to approach wildlife.

However in case of such co-operation, careful attention must be given on “multisectoral and varied interests that are brought to bear on tourism and on planning and management of national parks ecosystem and ecocomplexes” (Nelson, 1999, 1). Problems in regional sustainable planning are complex and require time and sustained effort. In order to support them on the long term, parks will need new policies, eco-tourism a code of ethic and local populations must see that their effort in protecting resources “pays” in term of economic returns too.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this short study was to clarify the point whether the association of eco-tourism and protected areas was a tool to move toward regional sustainable development. Being aware of their common interests for high quality environment, regional support and resources integrity as well as their respective benefits in ecosystem management, I would say that many opportunities exist that they move together toward regional sustainability.

However due to characteristics of natural resources and predator nature of tourism, some conditions underlie this affirmation. First, it should be a common agreement, that tourism being a polluting industry/service, resources limitations should be put ahead of maximisation of economic benefits. Then, careful planning from the vision to the monitoring stage, in a consensual way, is essential.

Costs for the protected areas in such an ecosystem management would include inevitably some resources depredation and economic costs in staff training, research on tourism and infrastructures to support them. However, the protection of the resources would become more complete
and cover a wider scale. Part of the tourism pressure could be released to the periphery, on private land for example. Increased tourist revenues would allow park’s management to re-enforce research and protection in complement to government's grants. Finally, the need for protection would be regionally supported as a result of participative processes.

Eco-tourism would inevitably loose some of the opportunities (= $) in the park due to the restrictions related to resources carrying capacity. Special costs must be added for resource management and for the funding of monitoring programs. On the other hand, the tourist industry would wind a positive image, broad support, sustainability and quality.

I do truly think that, despite of the potential negative impacts, eco-system planning is a promising way of reaching large-scale regional sustainable development. The process is however, complicated, fastidious and long. It requires a strong regional identity, communication capacities, wide knowledge and public funding, at least during its takeoff phase. Yet the goal worth to try...
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II. Ethic Review

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
OFFICE OF RESEARCH ETHICS

APPLICATION FOR ETHICS REVIEW OF RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN PARTICIPANTS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Title of Project:

“The Chippewas of Nawash: role of Tourism in Sustainable Development perspective”

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   J., F., G., Michelet
   jfgmiche@fes.uwaterloo.ca
   Geography (HRC) ...... Exchange program
   Local Telephone Number: 1 519 747 0187

5. Level of Project:
   Faculty Research [ ] Post-doctoral Research [ ]
   Thesis Research:
   Ph.D. [ ] M.A. [ ] M.Acc. [ ] M.E.S. [ + ] M.A.Sc. [ ]
   M.Math. [ ] M.Phil. [ ] M.Sc. [ ] Honours [ ]

Field thesis for my “Master” in Switzerland by the Human Ecology Centre of the University of Geneva
DESS: Diplome d’Etudes Superieures Specialisees
“Development durable des espaces et societes a fortes contraintes”
Superior Specialized Study Diploma (Master)
“Sustainable development of areas and societies with high constraints”
6. Funding Status:

*Is this project currently funded? Yes [+] No [ ]*

*If Yes, provide: Bourse facultaire + bourse de recherche et perfectionnement (Switzerland)*

Given in order to complete the requirements of my master in Waterloo

*Period of Funding: School year 2001-2002*

*If No, is funding being sought? Yes [ ] No [ ]*

*Name of Sponsor (s)*

__________________________________________

*Period of Funding: ________________________*

7. *Is this research a multi-centre study? Yes [+] No [ ]*

*If Yes, what other institutions are involved?*

*Heritage Resources Center (Waterloo)*

*Centre Universitaire d'Ecologie Humaine (Geneva)*

*Institut de Geographie de l'Universit de Lausanne*

8. *Has this proposal been submitted to any other Research Ethics Board/Institutional Review Board? Yes Yes [+] No [ ]*

*If Yes, provide the name of the REB/IRB, date of ethics review, and decision:*

*Chippewas of Nawash Band Council: accepted on Feb 19th 2002*

*No research ethic board in Geography Switzerland*

9. *For Undergraduate and Graduate Thesis Research:*

*Has this proposal received approval of a Department Thesis Committee?*
Yes [    ] No, approval pending [    ] No, not a departmental requirement [ + ]
If Yes or Approval pending, provide approval date:
__________________________

10. a. Indicate the anticipated commencement date for this project: 03. 2002
b. Indicate the anticipated completion date for this project: 05. 2002

B. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RESEARCH

1. Purpose and Rationale for Proposed Research

a. Briefly describe the purpose (objectives) and rationale of the proposed project and include any hypothesis(es)/research questions to be investigated. Where available, include a copy of the research proposal.

Objectives of the Study:

- Investigate about native tourism by the Chippewas of Nawash in term of present and future potentialities for community empowerment and sustainable development
- Analyse those potentialities within their regional context

Research questions:

- What is there, how did it happen to be developed and how does it affect local nature and culture?
- Should further developments happen?
  If yes, what type, where, when and what challenges/benefits/costs?
  If no, why?
• How do you perceive relation between tourist operations that exist and the ones that you propose in the context of Bruce Peninsula tourism in terms of complementary interests/competition?

b. In LAY LANGUAGE, provide a one paragraph (approximately 100 words) summary of the project including purpose, the anticipated potential benefits, and basic procedures used.

The aim of this study is to understand the development of indigenous tourism by the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation, its further potentials and impacts in relation to the regional environment of the Bruce Peninsula.

The first part of the study will focus on existing tourist activities at Cape Croker and their relation to Bruce Peninsula tourist development. In the second part, potentials for further developments of indigenous tourist activities will be evaluated with a focus on sustainable development mainly through local population empowerment opportunities as well local heritage conservation and promotion potentials.

The structure of this participatory investigative approach will be very open in order to let interviewee’s express their ideas. As it will be the first study in its kind related to the Bruce Peninsula First Nations, expected potentials benefits will be: an analysis of the tourist development situation for the Chippewa, a baseline to help to define directions for future researches and the creation of a nucleus for future tourist network toward complementary development on the peninsula.

2. Methodology/Procedures

a. Which of the following procedures will be used? Provide a copy of all materials to be used in this study. *Note: For studies using tissue/body fluid specimens from other sources, use ORE Form 101T)

[    ] Survey(s) or questionnaire(s) (mail-back) Are they standardized? All [    ]
Some [    ] None [    ]
[    ] Survey(s) or questionnaire(s) (in person) Are they standardized? All [    ]
Some [    ] None [    ]
[    ] Computer-administered task(s) or survey(s) Are they standardized? All [    ]
Some [    ] None [    ]
[ + ] Interview(s) (in person)
b. Provide a brief, sequential description of the procedures to be used in this study.

I. Approval of my Proposal by the Chippewa of Nawash Band Council:

Accepted by BCR Motion no. 802 on February 19th 2002

II. From a snowball-like method, the aim is to find a panel of advisors

a) Ask Chief Akiwenzie for suggestions of names related to National Park staff

⇒ Nomination in accordance with chosen person as Park Advisor

b) Ask the two previous advisors for suggestions of names by the Tourist Operators Association

⇒ Nomination in accordance with chosen person as Tourist Operator Advisor

c) Ask each advisor for names of people to contact for agreement to take part into interviews

- Up to 20 by the Chippewas of Nawash (teenagers, women, seniors, as well as the representatives of main professional or cultural activities or the ones living off the reserve)
- A minimum of 5 by the Park representatives
- A minimum of 5 by the Tourist Operators representatives
III. The interviews

a. Introduction meeting with all or most of participant and advisors
b. Interviews scheduled for 3 weeks
c. Conclusion meeting with feedback.

IV. Interpretation of material collected and writing of the thesis

a. Writing the draft
b. Send it back to the 3 advisors for comments
c. Incorporation of comments in the final copy

c. Will this study involve the administration of any drugs?  Yes [   ]  No [+]  
If Yes, specify drugs, dose and administration route.

3. Participants Involved in the Study

a. Indicate who will be recruited as potential participants in this study.

   Non-UW Participants:  [   ]  Children
   [+]  Adolescents
   [+]  Adults
   [+]  Seniors
   [   ]  Persons in Institutional Settings (e.g. Nursing Homes, Correctional Facilities)
   [ +]  Balance of male and female

   Other (specify)  Bruce Peninsula National Park representatives
   Bruce Peninsula Tourist Operators Representatives

b. Describe the potential participants in this study including group affiliation, gender, age range and any other special characteristics. If only one gender is to be recruited, provide a justification for this.
1. Native People: Gender balance wanted to be maintained within those groups:
   - Teenagers
   - Seniors
   - Main economic activities representatives
   - Band Council
   - Natives living outside the reserve

2. Park People: Selected among the propositions of National Park advisor (gender balance will be maintained if possible)

3. Non-native Tourist Operators: Selected among the propositions of Tourist Operators advisor (gender balance will be maintained if possible)

This type of selection through the propositions of advisors (as well as the way to define advisors based on the views of the Chief of Chippewas) is wanted in order to possibly define pre-existing unofficial regional co-operative networks in tourism.

c. How many participants are expected to be involved in this study?
   30

4. Recruitment Process and Study Location

a. From what source(s) will the potential participants be recruited?

   [ ] UW undergraduate and/or graduate classes
   [ ] UW Psychology Research Experiences Group
   [ ] Other UW sources (specify) ____________________________
   [ ] Local School Boards (ORE Form 102 must be completed)
   [ ] Kitchener-Waterloo Community
   [ ] Agencies
   [ ] Businesses, Industries
   [ ] Health care settings, nursing homes etc.

   [+] Other (specify): cf. the method on paragraph B2B
b. Describe how and by whom potential participants will be recruited.

Provide a copy of any materials to be used for recruitment (e.g. posters(s), flyers, advertisement(s), letter(s), telephone and other verbal scripts).

cf. the method on paragraph B2B

1. **Natives:** will be approached directly as much as possible (importance of direct contact). The approach will focus basic and humanised approach of the goals of the study.

2. **Non-Natives:** will be joined primarily by telephone or direct contacts whenever it will be possible.

For presentation letters and speeches, see the appendices, page 13, 14

c. Where will the study take place? [ ] On campus  Location

[ + ] Off campus  Location: Cape Croker Reservation

Bruce Peninsula

5. **Compensation of Participants**

Will participants receive compensation (financial or otherwise) for participation?

Yes [ ]  No [ + ]  If Yes, provide details:

Participants will not be compensated financially, but with a summary of the final report, including locations where the full report is available for them.

Copies of final report will be sent to the three advisors and to the band council.

(Keep it secret, please) Swiss wooden handicraft will be offered to the Band for the help given and to remember our common venture.
6. **Feedback to Participants**

Wherever possible, written feedback should be provided to study participants including a statement of appreciation, details about the purpose and predictions of the study, contact information for the researchers, and the ethics review and clearance statement. Briefly describe the plans for provision of feedback and attach a copy of the feedback letter to be used. Refer to the Checklist for Feedback Sheets on ORE web site:

For presentation letters and speeches, see the appendices, page 17

C. **POTENTIAL BENEFITS FROM THE STUDY**

1. **Identify and describe any known or anticipated direct benefits to the participants from their involvement in the project.**

   - Better personal understanding of tourism issues among the participants.
   - An analysis of the tourist development situation for the Chippewas Band.
   - Creation of a focus for future tourist network toward complementary development on the peninsula.

2. **Identify and describe any known or anticipated benefits to the scientific community/society from this study.**

   1. A baseline, an introduction research, to help defining adequate directions for future researches.
   2. A new perspective on the comprehension of Bruce Peninsula tourism focusing on potentialities related to native heritage and culture.
   3. An investigation to understand the vision of Chippewas on tourism issues and in relation to regional opportunities.
D. POTENTIAL RISKS FROM THE STUDY

1. For each procedure used in this study, provide a description of any known or anticipated risks/stressors to the participants. Consider physiological, psychological, emotional, social, economic, etc. risks/stressors. A study-specific medical screening form must be included when physiological assessments are used and the associated risk(s) to participants is minimal or greater.

[   ] No known or anticipated risks

   Explain why no risks are anticipated:

[ + ] Minimal risk

   Description of risks:

   Anticipated stressors for native participants may include:
   • The fear that secret or tribal knowledge will be used against them.
   • The fear not to know what to answer to a subject they think they know little about.
   • Apprehension to be the focus of a study relating them with other groups on the Peninsula.

   Anticipated stressors for other groups:
   • Fear that the study focusing on natives might be harmful to other groups.
   • Apprehension to participate in two meetings with a larger number of natives

[   ] Greater than minimal risk

   Description of risks:

2. Describe the procedures or safeguards in place to protect the physical and psychological health of the participants in light of the risks/stresses identified in D1.

   • The participants (interviewees):

     Anonymity and confidentiality will be ensured to the interviewees contractually, either written or spoken, and through reporting of only aggregate information in the final report.

     They will not be pushed to give any information that they consider to be unreasonable or confidential. They will be allowed to completely
or partially withdraw from the project at anytime if they feel uncomfortable during the research process.

They will be asked specifically if a particular part of their interview can be directly quoted in the final report, and they will be asked to sign, or to agree with a verbal contract, for allowing anonymous quotations.

The results will be reviewed by the advisors.

• The three advisors:

If interviewed also, the same confidentiality as for the participants will be ensured (cf. above)

E. INFORMED CONSENT PROCESS

Refer to requirements for content under Elements for Information Letters and Consent Forms, including suggested wording:

http://www.research.uwaterloo.ca/ethics/human/samples/ElementsInfoLtrConsentForm1.htm

1. What process will be used to inform the potential participants about the study details and to obtain their consent for participation?

[ ] Information letter with written consent form; provide a copy
[ ] Information letter with verbal consent; provide a copy
[ ] Information/cover letter; provide a copy

Other (specify): Direct contact and personal explanations

Phone contact and personal explanations

2. If written consent cannot be obtained from the potential participants, provide a justification.

The written consent might be considered as an offence by some elder natives who may have problem in reading or trust in spoken agreement. The type of consent chosen will be made according to interviewee habits and wills. First will be proposed a written agreement, then, if any problem of understanding or habit, an oral contract will be proposed on mutual trust and honour.
3. Does this study involve persons who cannot give their own consent (e.g. minors)?

Yes[  ] No [ + ]

If Yes, provide a copy of the Information Letter and Permission Form to be used to obtain permission from those with legal authority to give it.

F. ANONYMITY OF PARTICIPANTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA

1. Explain the procedures to be used to ensure anonymity of participants and confidentiality of data both during the research and in the release of the findings.

During the research, the participants will never be referred to by name in the other interviews.

Written or Spoken contracts will be issued with me that will ensure their anonymity and the confidentiality of their specific contribution and they will be notified of the right to withdraw from the project at any time.

2. Describe the procedures for securing written records, questionnaires, video/audio tapes and electronic data, etc.

All records will be secured either in my room or in locked cabinet in a locked room at the University of Waterloo. Electronic data will be kept under a password protected database. Electronic backups will be locked in my room or carried with me.

3. Describe the duration and location of secure data storage and the method to be used for final disposition of the data.

[ + ] Paper Records
   [  ] Confidential shredding after ______ years

[ + ] Data will be retained indefinitely in a secure location

[  ] Optional: Audio/Video Recordings
4. Are there conditions under which anonymity of participants or confidentiality of data cannot be guaranteed?

Yes [ + ] No [ ]

If Yes, please provide details:

Due to the small number of participants and the fact that participants may be well known in the communities or among the Park people, some statements may be identified and linked to them. This seems to be a common problem in social research methods involving small communities or small circle of people.

G. DECEPTION

Will this study involve the use of deception? Yes [ ] No [ + ]

If Yes, describe the deception(s) to be used in this study AND provide a justification for its use.

If Yes, outline the process to be used to debrief participants. Attach a copy of the written debriefing sheet and the materials used to obtain consent following debriefing.
Researchers must ensure that all supporting materials/documentation for their applications are submitted with the signed, hard copies of the ORE form 101/101A. Note that materials shown below in bold are normally required as part of the ORE application package. The inclusion of other materials depends on the specific type of projects.

* Researchers are advised to review the Sample Materials section of the ORE web site: http://www.research.uwaterloo.ca/ethics/human/sample_mat.htm

Please check below all appendices that are attached as part of your application package:

[ 1 ] Recruitment Materials: A copy of any poster(s), flyer(s), advertisement(s), letter(s), telephone or other verbal script(s) used to recruit/gain access to participants.

[ 2, 3 ] Information Letter and Consent Form(s)*. Used in studies involving interaction with participants (e.g. interviews, testing, etc.)

[ ] Information/Cover Letter(s)*. Used in studies involving surveys or questionnaires.

[ ] Parent Information Letter and Permission Form*. For studies involving minors.

[ ] Medical Screening Form: Must be included for all physiological measurements involving greater than minimal risk and tailored for each study.

[ 4 ] Materials: A copy of all survey(s), questionnaire(s), interview questions, interview themes/sample questions for open-ended interviews, focus group questions, or any standardized tests used to collect data.

[ 5 ] Feedback letter *

[ ] Debriefing Letter: Required for all studies involving deception.

[ ] Post-Debriefing Consent Form. Required for all studies involving deception.


[ ] ORE Form 102: To be submitted by applicants who wish access to students and/or teachers from the local school boards.

[ 7 ] Research Proposal: A copy should be appended for faculty, undergraduate or graduate research if available.

[ ] Other:

NOTE: The submission of incomplete application packages will increase the duration of the ethics review process.
To avoid common errors/omissions, and to minimize the potential for required revisions, applicants should ensure that their application and attachments are consistent with the Checklist For Ethics Review of Human Research Application
http://www.research.uwaterloo.ca/ethics/form101/checklist.htm

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
OFFICE OF RESEARCH ETHICS

Notification of Full Ethics Clearance of Application to Conduct Research with Human Participants

Faculty Supervisor: J., Gordon Nelson  Department: Environmental Studies:
Student Investigator: Michele Jacques  Department: Geography

ORE File #: 10374

Project Title: The Chippewa of Nawash: role of Tourism in Sustainable Development perspective

This certificate provides confirmation that the additional information/revised materials requested for the above project have been reviewed and are considered acceptable in accordance with the University of Waterloo’s Guidelines for Research with Human Participants and the Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans. Thus, the provisional ethics clearance status has been removed and the project now has received full ethics clearance. This clearance is valid for a period of four years from the date shown below and is subject to an annual ethics review process (see Note 2). A new application must be submitted for on-going projects continuing beyond four years.

Note 1: This project must be conducted in accordance with the description in the application and revised materials for which full ethics clearance has been granted. All subsequent modifications to the application must be submitted for prior ethics review using ORE Form 104 and must not be initiated until notification of ethics clearance has been received.

Note 2: All ongoing research projects must undergo annual ethics review. ORE Form 105 is used for this purpose and must be submitted by the Faculty Investigator/Supervisor (FIS) when requested by the ORE. Researchers must submit a Form 105 at the conclusion of the project if it continues for less than a year.

Note 3: FIS and FSS also are reminded that they must immediately report to the ORE (using ORE Form 106) any events related to the procedures used that adversely affected the participants and the steps taken to deal with these.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Susan E. Sykes, Ph.D., C.Psych.
Director
Office of Research Ethics

Date

MAR 25/02

DUPPLICATE RETURNED

MAR 2 2002

OFFICE OF RESEARCH ETHICS & GRANTS

50
[1.1] Recruitment Materials:

* Verbal, by telephone or in person:

This format will be used to gain access to the advisors as well as the participants. Direct contact will be privileged when contacting natives as far as possible. Phone contact will be used with non native people preferentially. Conversations will vary according to the cultural/scientific background of each participant but will include at least those themes:

1. Information on the researcher
   - Name and background
   - Schools and advisor
   - Personal interests

2. Information on the research
   - Objectives of the study
   - Potential benefits

3. Justification of the personal demand for participation related to each participant activity and group

4. Brief description of what their participation would involve.

* Example Phone Contact = not letter = I can't give them 5 telephone numbers and addresses. They will get the ones they ask for or the phone or all them during information meeting.

Hello Madame XXXX,

My name is Jacques Michelet and I am an exchange student from Switzerland. I am here in Cape Croker to make a study of the relation between native culture and tourism developments. This research is for my Master's degree at the “human Ecology Center” of the University of Geneva and in collaboration with the Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo. I work there under the supervision of Dr. J., Gordon Nelson.

Primary objectives of my study are to investigate native tourism by the Chippewa of Nawash in term community empowerment and sustainable development. Further I would like to analyze those potentialities in relation with other tourist providers in the area such as the National Park and Bruce County Tourism. I hope in that way to analyze new perspectives for tourist developments by the Chippewa Band. This study could also lead to creation of an integrated tourist network toward complementary development on the peninsula.
Your name has been suggested as having important knowledge regarding .... (fisheries, carving, boat tour, natural or cultural heritage conservation, etc.). This is the reason why I would be pleased to welcome you to my study which will start in April 2002.

I want to inform to you what participation in this study would involve. There will be an approximately 2 hour long interview on subject related to your understanding and vision of native tourism. In addition I will organise introduction and conclusion meetings where your attendance is recommended but not obligatory. The results of any interviews you have with me will be confidential. If you wish, a written or spoken agreement can be made with me that will be reinsured by the ethic clearance of the University of Waterloo. Do you want their address? .....Answer = yes: call them at 1 519 888-4567

If you have any questions or any conditions relating to your participation, please ask or you can let me know by asking “advisor of the group”. I hope to work with you soon and wish you the best,

Good- bye
Community Radio Announcement Request Form

Program Submitted: “Chippewas of Nawash and Tourism”
Information meeting

Date Submitted: March 25th.

Dates to be Run: April 3rd to April 9th.
Attachments: None

“Please remember that the information meeting on the “Chippewa of Nawash and Tourism development” will be hold at the Band Council on Tuesday April the 9th at 7 pm.

As a participatory research your contribution is very important, whether you are in favor of such development or not.

If tourism development is part of your concerns for the future of Cape Croker you are more than welcome at our information meeting on April the 9th at Band Council at 7pm.”
Chippewas of Nawash and Tourism
Participative Research

"Aanii, to build a Vision your participation is important’’

1. Objectives of the Research:
   - Investigate about native tourism by the Chippewas of Nawash in term of present and future potentialities for community empowerment and sustainable development
   - Analyse those potentialities within Bruce Peninsula context

2. Research questions:
   - What is there, how did it happen to be developed and how does it affect local nature and culture?
   - Should further developments happen?
     If yes, what type, where, when and what challenges/benefits/costs do you foresee?
     If no, why?
   - How do you perceive relation between tourist operations that exist and the ones that you propose in the context of Bruce Peninsula tourism in terms of complementary interests/competition?

Information meeting will take place at
Band Council on April 9th at 7 PM,
you are all welcome!!!

For more information contact: Eric Johnston or Nathan Keeshig

Research conducted by Jacques Michelet from the “Human Ecology Center” of the University of Geneva and in cooperation with the “Heritage Resources Center” by the University of Waterloo. 1 519 497-1454
Dear participant,

My name is Jacques Michelet. I am a Swiss graduate exchange-student in the Department of Geography at the University of Waterloo. Under my supervisor Dr. J., Gordon Nelson, I am studying the role of tourism in sustainable development perspective by the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation.

As you know, in the recent year there has been an immense increase in "eco-tourism" development related either to natural or cultural discovering opportunities. The Bruce Peninsula is becoming a growing destination among nature and culture lovers. Living in this area for many years, the Chippewas have developed a particular relationship with the place that is part of their culture and knowledge. So it is the aim of this study to understand the development of tourism activities by the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation and further potentials and impacts in relation with other tourism groups on the Bruce Peninsula. The first part of the study will focus on existing tourist activities at Cape Croker and their relation to Bruce Peninsula tourist development. In the second part, directions for further developments of indigenous tourist activities by the Chippewas will be evaluated with a focus on sustainable development (i.e. those directions must fit within band’s goals for social, environmental and economic issues).

The structure of this participatory investigative approach will be very open in order to let interviewee’s express their ideas. As it will be the first study in its kind related to the Bruce Peninsula Natives, expected benefits include: an analysis of the tourist development situation for the Chippewas, a baseline to help to define directions for future research and the creation of a focus for a future tourist network and complementary development on the peninsula.

Participation in this study is voluntary. If you decide to participate, you will be involved in an interview of approximately 2 hours in length to take place in a mutually agreed upon location. You may decline to answer any of the interview questions if you so wish. Further, you may decide to withdraw from this study at any time by advising the researcher and without any consequence. Notes may be asked to be taken with your prior permission and later transcribed for analysis. After the interview has been completed,
we will have a short time together to review your main ideas on which you may add some comments. All information you provide is considered completely confidential. Data collected during this study will be retained in a secure area to which only I will have access and all computer data will be kept in a password protected file.

Your participation involve:

- Introduction meeting* on April the 9th 2002 at the band Council, 7 p.m.
- An interview of about 2 hours
- Conclusion meeting* in May, information will be transmitted later on.

*(Attendance to meetings is recommended but not obligatory)

Copies of the final report will be available at least by the “Band’s Council”, The “Bruce Peninsula and Fathom Five National Park”, the “Bruce County Tourism and Agriculture Office”, the “Heritage Resources Center” at the University of Waterloo, other locations if asked so and hopefully on Internet. You’ll get this information and a resume of the research with the feedback letter after the study will be completed.

If you have any questions regarding this study or would like additional information to assist you in reaching a decision about participation, please contact me on my cell at 1 519 497-1454 or by email at: jfgmiche@fes.uwaterloo.ca. You can also contact my supervisor, Professor Gordon Nelson at Heritage Resources Center (519) 888-4567 ext. 4555 or email jgnelson@fes.uwaterloo.ca. This project has been reviewed by, and received ethics clearance from the Office of Research Ethics at the University of Waterloo. If you have any questions or concerns resulting from your participation in this study, please contact Dr. Susan Sykes at this office at (519) 888-4567 Ext. 6005.

I hope that the results of my study will be of benefit to those people and organizations directly involved in the study, other voluntary recreation organizations not directly involved in the study, as well as to the broader research community. I very much look forward to speaking with you and thank you for your assistance in this project. Yours Sincerely,

Jacques Michelet
[3.1] Consent Forms

If you would like to participate in this research program, you will be asked to either sign or orally approve a contract as follows:

"I agree to participate in a study being conducted by Jacques Michelet of the Department of Geography, University of Waterloo under the supervision of Professor J., Gordon Nelson. I have made this decision based on the information I have read in the Information-Consent Letter and have had the opportunity to receive any additional details I wanted about the study. I understand that I may withdraw this consent at any time without penalty by telling the researcher. I also understand that this project has been reviewed by, and received ethics clearance from the Office of Research Ethics at the University of Waterloo, and that I may contact this office if I have any concerns or questions about my involvement in the study."

I agree to participate in this study in a brief interview – approximately 2 hours long. (Please circle your answer)

Yes    No

Consent Form for the use of Anonymous Quotations (optional)

"I agree that excerpts from meetings or notes from the interview may be included in the thesis and/or publications to come from this research, with the understanding that the quotations will be anonymous and kept confidential. I understand that I may withdraw this consent at any time without penalty by telling the researcher."

Yes    No

Name: ______________________ Date:__________________

Signature: ____________________

Researcher’s Signature: Jacques Michelet ____________________
[4] Materials:

A copy of all survey(s), questionnaire(s), interview questions, interview themes/sample questions for open-ended interviews, focus group questions, or any standardised tests used to collect data.

1. Questions for Natives:
   In relationship to the interest of you or the tourism group with which you are associated:
   - What has been developed?
     How do you feel about it?
     How did it happen to be developed?
     How do you think it does affect/sustain local nature and culture?
   - Should further developments happen?
     If yes: what type, where, when and what challenges/benefits/costs?
     If not, why?
   - How do you perceive native tourist operations that exist and the ones that you propose in the context of Bruce Peninsula tourism (Park and Tourist Operators) and in term of complementary interests/competition? (where to develop what?)
   - What if any, personal involvement do you have with tourism?

2. Questions for other groups
   - Which tourist activities are you aware of have been developed by the Chippewas of Nawash?
     How do you feel about it?
     How did they happen to be developed?
     How do you think they affect/sustain local nature and culture?
   - Should further native developments of tourist activities happen?
     If yes: what type, where, when and what challenges/benefits/costs?
     If not, why?
• How do you perceive native tourist operations that exist and the ones that you propose in the context of Bruce Peninsula tourism (Park and Tourist Operators) and in term of complementary interests/competition? (where to develop what?)

• What if any, personal involvement do you have with tourism?

First the questions will be asked with no guide in order to get a view on what is most important for the participant. Then if needed, a second review of those questions including guides will be asked to re-focus some of the points said first in order to have common views on some particularly interesting points to come out during the study.
Dear ..., 

I would like to thank you for your participation in this study. As a reminder, the purpose of this study is to identify the potentials related to tourism toward sustainable development by the Chippewas of Nawash in the context of Bruce Peninsula. Tourist related issues were analysed with a perspective on local population empowerment opportunities as well as on conservation of local cultural and natural resources and development potentials. I would like to thank you for the information you shared during the interviews. This information is of vital importance in the completion of this study. It has enabled me, for example, to define perceived effects of existing tourism developments. The types of developments and their perceived effects that you desire or reject have helped to shape up directions in this thesis for future planning and cooperation.

I will present some of my early findings (as the writing of the thesis is still going on) in a conclusion meeting. This meeting will take place:

on July 17\textsuperscript{th} at the Band Council Chamber of the Chippewas of Nawash at 7pm.

By the fall of 2002 I will send copies of the final report to the following locations where you should be able to access a copy:

+ The Chippewas of Nawash Band Council/library
+ The Bruce Peninsula National Park and Fathom Five National Marine Park Headquarters
+ The Library of Owen Sound
+ The Heritage Resources Centre by the University of Waterloo
Electronic copies might be accessible if you contact me later in the fall by e-mail.

I would like every participant to keep in mind that the data collected during interviews have been summarised and processed. They show summarised tendencies and potentialities and would thus need to be re-discussed among and within the main partners: the Natives, the Park and the Tourist Operators. This would help local appropriation of the results and facilitate next step toward heritage tourism planning on the Bruce Peninsula.

If you have any particular questions or concerns, please contact me either at my phone number until July 25th and/or through the email address listed at the end of this letter. Please remember that any data pertaining to you as an individual participant will be kept confidential. Once all the data collected will be analysed into a thesis. I plan on sharing this summarised information with the research community through seminars, conferences, presentations, and journal articles.

As with all University of Waterloo projects involving human participants, this project was reviewed by, and received ethics clearance through, the Office of Research Ethics at the University of Waterloo. Should you have any questions about your participation in this study, please contact Dr. Susan Sykes in the Office of Research Ethics at 519-888-4567, Ext., 6005.

Jacques Michelet

Department of Geography
Faculty of Environmental Studies
Waterloo, On
N2L 3G1
Tel: 1 519 497 1454
E-mail: jfgmiche@fes.uwaterloo.ca
[6.] Approval Certificate from other institution.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH
BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION
(DONOK-NAH-GAHMIN)

The Council of the CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH FIRST NATION
Of Southern Ontario/Bruce District
In the Province of Ontario

On the Nineteenth of February AD 2002
(Day) - Kee-shi-gag (Month) - Geezis

DO HEREBY RESOLVE:

MOTION NO. 802

Moved by Joyce Johnston, Seconded by Walter Chegahno,
Chippewas of Nawash First Nation Band Council hereby support Master Thesis proposal
submission of Jacques Michelet.
Further, a copy of Master Thesis be provided to Council.
Further, contact person is to be Arlene Chegahno, Economic Development or Nathan Keeshig,
Cape Croker Park.

4 - for
1 - abstained - Dale Jones - didn't read it.
Carried.

Quorum: 5

[Signature]
(Chief - ODMAA)

(Councillor - KEEG-DOH-NINI) (Councillor - KEEG-DOH-NINI) (Councillor - KEEG-DOH-NINI)
(Councillor - KEEG-DOH-NINI) (Councillor - KEEG-DOH-NINI) (Councillor - KEEG-DOH-NINI)
May 3, 2002

Jacques Michelet
102 MacDougall Road
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 5C5

Subject: Masters Thesis entitled “Chippewas of Nawash: Role of Tourism in Sustainable Development Perspective”

This will confirm that I have knowledge of your thesis research. Parks Canada is supportive of this project and will cooperate with you through meetings, interviews, etc.

In return, it would be appreciated if you would provide a copy of your finished thesis for our library.

Thank you and best of luck.

Sincerely,

Ross Thomson
Proposal for a Master Thesis in Human Ecology:

Chippewas of Nawash and Tourism.

1. Background of the researcher

   See: enclosed curriculum vitae of J., F., G., Michelet

2. Proposed title

   “The Chippewas of Nawash: role of Tourism in Sustainable Development perspective”
3. Presentation of the proposed thesis

3.1. **Subject of the proposed study (what?)**

- First part of the study will focus on existing tourist development at Cape Croker in the context of Bruce Peninsula tourist development. This will be done in order to illustrate the strengths/weaknesses and the potentials/threats of the Cape Croker’s system.

- In the second part, potentials for further developments of tourist activities will be evaluated with a focus on sustainable development mainly through local population empowerment opportunities as well local heritage conservation and promotion potentials.

3.2. **Directions of research (how?)**

- Analysis of community aspirations about tourism development

- Analysis of the time/space relationships between the First Nation and other groups on Bruce Peninsula in term of complementary interests

- Analysis of the available local resources (socio-cultural, environmental and economic) in order to present future potentials

- Analysis of the opportunities for a complementary approach to resources conservation and tourism as an economic generator for sustainable local development.

3.3. **Methods (how?)**

At this initial stage the study will be scaled at community level within its regional context and with the following methods in mind:

- Literature review (existing data & studies)

- Public policies review

- Participative approach: Meetings and/or workshops with interest group representatives (elders, youths, women, as well as the main representatives of professional or cultural activities).
3.3. **Justification (why?)**

Two main sets of reasons are pulling me toward the proposed thesis. One is related to the subject of the Master’s I’m concentrating on and the other to my personal beliefs and values.

2. My Master’s, organised by the “University Centre for Human Ecology” in Geneva, focuses on: “Sustainable development of spaces and societies with high constraints”.

   Situated in the periphery of the big economic centres, on a low fertility ground, hosting a high biodiversity and due to its specific social and historical conditions, Cape Croker, and more generally Bruce Peninsula, particularly fits with the goals of my diploma.

3. Personal experience also makes me believe that the richness and strength of humanity is largely due to the diversity of cultures. This diversity is now threatened by the globalisation of lifestyle and economy, leading to a loss in local, national and world culture by failing to offer viable opportunities to all concerned socio-economic groups. In that sense, promoting local original cultures will not only help save their heritage but also will allow future generations to access this priceless knowledge when facing future changes. This is why I’m interested to elaborate current tools related to tourism in order to help such cultures to face today’s development challenges and plan wisely for the future.

3.4. **Special needs (to be discussed if study is accepted)**

- A local advisor knowledgeable and sensitive to the issues
- Local accommodation (living and working) to facilitate interviews/collection of data.
4. **Time Schedule**

Based on the acceptance of the Council of Chippewas of Nawash:

- One month for literature review and early contacts
- Approximately three weeks for interviews and possible questionnaire survey
- One month to analyse the results and write the thesis (+ or - 50 pages)
- One month for review and comment by the Chippewas of Nawash and completion of the thesis.

5. **Plans for the distribution of the thesis**

In Switzerland:

- University Centre of Human Ecology and Environmental Sciences (CUEH)
- University Institute of Geography of Lausanne (IGUL)

In Canada:

- Chippewas of Nawash Council
- Heritage Resource Centre in the University of Waterloo
- Owen Sound Library (optional)
- B. P. N. P. Advisory Council (optional)
- Dr. Crawford and Dr. Rollins, University of Guelph (optional)
- The aim is to publish a paper on the thesis for wider academic and applied distribution
- Others as suggested...
III. Supports for the conference on tourism

The classical sectorial approach
The new systemic vision of tourism

Krippendorf: "machine-à-faire-le-tourisme"
Relative importance of Landscape and Nature for tourists coming to Switzerland
## Direct and indirect effects of tourism on landscape

### External Tourist Fluxes (people, $, needs)

- New regional prosperity
  - New means ($) and needs $\rightarrow$ New social patterns

### Indirect effects on landscape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Factors:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsuit style of new farms designed for efficiency (volume and shape)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandon of traditional farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local population’s building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern houses in ancient fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandon of traditional houses in the villages $\rightarrow$ expansion of built space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing for tourist building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure infrastructures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style, volumetric or number inadequate to traditional patterns $\rightarrow$ visual pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow industry building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comodification of landscapes that were traditionally free of infrastructures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanized agriculture will lead to road construction in valuable and untouched green landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily traffic in order to work in the valley where are valuable jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist traffic (concentrated in time and space)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual, sound and atmospheric pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huge space consumption for parking $\rightarrow$ Gives an urban pattern to mountain $\rightarrow$ Gives a gray color to the resort in the summer instead of the green of grass fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New types of ground uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensification of agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of traditional elements of the landscape (walls, trees, etc.) $\rightarrow$ Loss in landscape’s diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandon of agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human-made landscape closes itself from field to forest or buildings $\rightarrow$ Loss in landscape’s diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil sealing (housing, parking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From green to gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From activities in remote places (disturbances, garbage, cigarette’s buts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing of traditional open fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional open spaces (”mayens”) are closed by chalet’s construction and reforestation in between the chalets (to hide from neighbors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat for landscape:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate to high and widespread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because all the socio-economic elements of the landscape are modified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High but spatially and temporarily limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainly limited to tourist resort and snow industry fields</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Actions to direct tourism toward sustainability from the case of Nendaz, Switzerland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures intending to maintain originality and diversity of local environment</th>
<th>Measures intending to reorient tourist development toward quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustain the weak elements of the system</td>
<td>Fix in a constraining way objectives of tourist development with an integrated perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce agriculture and forestry and to accept them as partners</td>
<td>Keep control in land property and to actively enforce policy in land management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect nature landscape and environment</td>
<td>Adopt a restrictive policy in infrastructure construction and to break the vicious circle of quantitative growth of tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widen the range of economic activities as well as to promote quality in formation and employment</td>
<td>Set local tourist marketing and information toward “soft development” and advertise on the advantages resulting from this new conception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain local social network and cultural traditions</td>
<td>Sustainable development of mountainous areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better balance between social, environmental and economic goals:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sustainable development of mountainous areas
## IV. All draft matrices

Perceived effects of current tourism activities (part 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on social-cultural matters</th>
<th>Touring and other</th>
<th>Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• Tourism = pressure</td>
<td>3 Campers do not interact much (far)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• Band has refused big development tourist projects</td>
<td>3 Feel the Park apart of the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• OK as long as there aren’t too many tourists</td>
<td>3 Host the P-W (advantage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• Older people are feared of tourism</td>
<td>• Host the Peace Assembly (good)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>1 Few interactions with tourist</td>
<td>• Restricted cultural programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• Like better Europeans</td>
<td>1 Fun to work in wit tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• Don’t like young, crazy tourists</td>
<td>• Make friend with tourists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effects on Nature</th>
<th>2 Pressure</th>
<th>6 Low intensity of use = low effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td>• Traffic</td>
<td>2 Slow development = proper way to develop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cape Croker is small</td>
<td>• Short tourist season ➔ few effects</td>
<td>• Low advertising, respectful people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Share wilderness experience with city people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cape Croker is small</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of respect some tourists for local nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Wastes to take care of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on economy</th>
<th>1 Few is developed ➔ few is cashed in, few employment is provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 It brings money to certain people</td>
<td>3 Runs well (self-sufficient)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Employs people seasonally |
2 Many leaks of money (few done to catch tourist $) |
• Does not provide any year round employment |
• Need funds to be developed |
## Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on social-cultural matters</th>
<th>Pow-Wow</th>
<th>Art &amp; crafts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Balancing cultural versus economic interests</td>
<td>2 Tradition is important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 P-W is not only for tourists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 P-W is about socialising, eating, drumming, honouring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Make people aware of who they are as a nation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Natives like it very much</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Balancing economic versus cultural interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Pow-Wow in the Park allows easy access for non natives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Native crafts business in Tobermory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Benefits could be important with proper organisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Not enough sales to keep busy full time manufacturer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Good sales in regional shows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Total lack of marketing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Private businesses are too remote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Crafts have marginal effect to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What effect on culture</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Nature &amp; Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Tensions with outside anglers over the resource</em></td>
<td>• Some tourists come only to see what an Indian Reserve looks like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Direct sale of commercial fishes to tourists = more time ➔ few</em></td>
<td>• Books are available to communicate to tourists who they are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Summer programs are training students in various tourist activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effects on nature</th>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Nature &amp; Culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Introduction of non-native game fishes for sport-fishing</em></td>
<td>2 *Teach how to live with nature from aboriginal point of view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Fish farm helps promote renewable resource</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Fish-farm produce manure (pollution, water quality)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Ghost nets from commercial fishing</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on economy</th>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Nature &amp; Culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>No permit or tax is collected by band for fishing around the Peninsula</em></td>
<td>• <em>Potential to built interpretative facilities to promote native history of Bruce/Saugeen Peninsula</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Nobody sales fish in Park</em></td>
<td>• <em>Skill and awareness training</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Some cottagers buy directly on the dock (= double $)</em></td>
<td>• <em>Effects on Park and shop by attracting visitors</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Fish is definitively a tourist product</em></td>
<td>• <em>World Biosphere reserve add a vantage point on local tourism industry</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cottages

**What effect on social-cultural matters**
- 2 Cottagers do not interact much with local population

**What effects on Nature**
- *Moderate effects (landscape, water)*
- *Potential to destroy the shoreline ➔ construction on the shore is frozen until land management plan is accepted*

**What effect on economy**
- *Provide benefits to private owners*
- *Provides benefits to band through leases*

### The Bruce trail

- *These tourists are mostly segregate from native life*

- Arrangements between Bruce Trail and Natives prevent logging along the trail

- 2 Few cash in through park & store
- *Interests of hikers interfere with interests of logging*
- *Contribution to boardwalk and other trails development in CC*
- *No cash in from the trail, leakage*
### Part 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on social-cultural matters</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Economic development provides professional summer training programs in tourism for students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economic development advises &amp; assists individuals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on Nature</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Land claim = more land, more opportunities for development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What effect on economy</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Potentials not developed = band does not cash in any benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economic development guides individuals toward funding sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Land claims are also representing potential money for development projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason in favour and against future tourist developments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons why participants are <strong>in favour</strong> of future tourism developments</td>
<td>Reasons why participants are <strong>against</strong> future tourism developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Opportunities to teach others about their way of life</td>
<td>5 Disrespectful tourists and behaviours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To break barriers, stereotypes and racism</td>
<td>Particularly fun orientated tourists such as snowboarders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 To provide meaningful activities to people and ease social issues</td>
<td>Risk of composite/artificial culture to be developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunity to empower native women</td>
<td>3 Attract too many tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Projects that might raise animosity in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To promote protection of natural resources</td>
<td>7 Destruction of natural resources &amp; environment of CC (noise, land clearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tourism is better than industry</td>
<td>• Big hotel, Casino or such type of developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Include wind energy and eco-friendly techniques in the planning</td>
<td>3 Arrival of destructive people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To think 7 generations ahead about the use of local resources</td>
<td>2 Tourism spread all over the reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economical</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Monetary benefits</td>
<td>2 Opposed to fast &amp; intensive developments (Hay Island)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Provide seasonal and year-round employment</td>
<td>2 Lack of fit with local development goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 Develop local skills</td>
<td>• Big money = big people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 Diversify/strengthen local economy</td>
<td>• Pressure of tourism without economical benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 Think beyond land claims for opportunities outside CC</td>
<td>2 Spirituality is not a commodity (difference between sweat-lodge (spirituality) and sauna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To ease today's economic pressure on natural resources</td>
<td>• Increase self-reliance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Types of desired future developments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism in general</th>
<th>Types of desired future developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4 Development balanced in and out of CC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Plan within the perspective of the on-going land-claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Develop on Hwy 6 where people are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3 Develop winter tourism to fight unemployment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Reinforce existing, strengthen summer tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Develop step-by-step and monitor effects</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Keep shoulder seasons (spring and fall) for local people</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Small hotel</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Swimming pool for both tourist and local</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Attract visitors that show an interest in understanding the natives</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism with perspective on human &amp; cultural resources,</td>
<td><strong>7 Traditional resources must be presented to be acknowledged: nature, culture, way of life (mind, body, spirit)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Develop projects allowing cross-cultural experience</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Restricted access to appropriate people and activities(#, $, or event type)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4 Cultural Centre Ojibway:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>General information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Present a continuous view of the evolution of culture (past, present &amp; future)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3 Meeting/conference/health centre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3 Opportunities to develop tourist personal, guides and interpreters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Story telling, legend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Arts &amp; crafts, Canoe building</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4 Traditional food/cooking</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of desired future developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Tourism with a perspective on natural resource** | **6 Bike trails (tourist and local), horses**  
**3 Cross-country ski trails**  
- Hiking trails improvement  
- Develop wind energy and eco-concept in general  
- Put accent on promotion of natural resources  
- Keep Cape Croker like this because it is a Tour Resource in itself (nature, culture, history)  
- Shoreline boat cruises  
- Survival in the bush  
- Climbing  
- Spring and fall sport-fishing  
- Tourist fish-farm, importance of fish (combined product)  
- Golf play-range in a hay field |
| **Tourism with a perspective on economy** | **5 Integrate tourism development to local development planning**  
- Tourism co-ordination office  
- Better use of existing infrastructure (empty schools, buildings)  
- Increase economical activities, integrate local entrepreneurs  
- Develop joined businesses like Tea+Craft Shop  
1 Everything that is economically OK with "not too big" destruction  
- Make benefits is the condition for development projects |
| **Park** | **4 Winter equipped sites (camping, cottages) + activities**  
**3 Present relationship Natives-Surrounding environment, be native**  
2 Extend the existing season  
- Double the seasonal trailer campsites (46 -> 80)  
- Provide more consumer services (bakery, art, guides)  
- Put sauna or sweat-house on the lake  
- Transform old gate house into craft-shop |
### Challenges as perceived by participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-cultural</th>
<th>4 Overcome individualism, lack of trust &amp; suspicion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Overcome inertia, corruption of the band system affecting development capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Social issues slowing down projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Promote native culture to visitors and not the opposite</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>4 Reserve is very small to accommodate tourists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Nature must find its way first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Control of development/visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>6 To find funding for projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 To integrate local economy &amp; development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Lack of business experience</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native's views on future regional co-operation in tourism development:

2 Break down barriers, start co-operation
1 Need to develop common packages like one week on the Peninsula
1 Continue and develop co-operation programs with Parks Canada
1 Very few talks are going on regional integration and promotion of tourist activities

2 Mostly concerned about Cape Croker
1 Big tourism development off reserve, catching tourist money

1 Tourism that promote native language and culture in Cape Croker
Present collaborations as expressed by Parks Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>World Biosphere R</strong></th>
<th><strong>Regional planning</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was it developed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Communication Office</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Niagara escarpment is one of few remaining natural area in South Ontario</em></td>
<td><strong>BPNP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What effects on Nature</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ex: 1400 acres old cedar</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BNP and Fathom 5 where there before the designation and provide now a core protected area under national legislation</em></td>
<td><strong>Improve global management of (tourist) pressure in ecosystem planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Includes lots of other type of protection referring to local acts (including Cape Croker Indian Park)</em></td>
<td><strong>Involve local communities into ecosystem management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What effect on social</strong></td>
<td><strong>Accept those people as partners</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>No law enforcement, the concept is based on voluntary participation of local communities</em></td>
<td><strong>Relationship network building (formal and informal level)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Indicates local population that the place they live in is special for the World</em></td>
<td><strong>Helps building personal relationship and trust</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bring people together through interactions over</em></td>
<td><strong>Traditional native’s resources are protected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What effect on economy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Park Canada hire preferentially local residents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Uniqueness is a value, a vantage point of view for the area</em></td>
<td><strong>Lumber company made a profit</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitor centre</th>
<th>Issues on Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was it developed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aboriginal Rights and Laws VS. Modern Policies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Developed in co-operation with the Municipality and the Natives</td>
<td>- Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Focus on nature</td>
<td>- Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What effects on Nature</strong></td>
<td><strong>&quot;Fisheries assessment /management &quot; is the best co-operation program going on now</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Make visitors aware of value of local environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Release some pressure (excursionists) off Camping area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Creation of new trails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What effect on social</strong></td>
<td><strong>Long lasting conflicts restrain regional co-operation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Present human presence on a time scale (Native→Eu→Can)</td>
<td>- Quotas bought back from white fisherman and given to Natives → tensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Display but not interpret spiritual relation between aboriginal people and the land</td>
<td>- Fish is a tricky subject there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Collaboration on the content</td>
<td>- Municipalities must get First Nations approval before any project goes on the land concerned by the claim → tensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What effect on economy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Slows down projects</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Drives in funding from Park Canada</td>
<td>- Value of land claim = 90 CAN billions (land + $)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Small budget → few jobs will be created</td>
<td>- Fisheries have high economic potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Part 3

#### Aboriginal culture

| How was it developed | Recognition of them as First Nation  
| Story telling  |
| What effects on Nature | Sustainable traditional management of the ecosystem |
| What effect on social | Recognise they were here first  
| Recognise them as a nation |
| What effect on economy | Unique potential that could attract many visitors |
### Potential for future collaboration by Parks Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thinking of future interactions ...</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Maintaining general dialogue with local communities on common issues and goals  
  • Creating multiple collaborations on a "deal openly" base  
  • Sharing expertise  | - Overcome long lasting conflicts with tough people on every side  
  - Create communication  
  - Encourage respect, trust  
  - Develop personal relationships  | ➢ Eliminate controversy  
  ➢ Combine knowledge & resources  
  ➢ Relationships  
  ➢ Improved regional management  |
| • Presenting indigenous knowledge (First Nation Interpretative Centre)  
  • Cultural events  | - Their relation to natural resources like fish and land is tricky subject here now  
  - Only them can interpret their culture  | ➢ Sharing with visitors creates better mutual awareness and understanding  
  ➢ Give visitors complementary interpretations of the Bruce/Saugeen history  
  ➢ Diversify tourism offer  |
| • World Biosphere Reserve and Native's spirituality promote both sustainable lifestyle  | - Natives could show the way  | ➢ Orient development of the Peninsula toward sustainability  
  ➢ Integration of Native's knowledge  |
V. Sketch of potential projects discussed

- Non permanent housing: summer deluxe Tee Pees
- Permanent housing, hotel rooms and bungalows
• CC is a small community → place for only one visitor or multi-purpose centre (one does already exist on Manitoolin, look for complementarity)

• Resort centre = long range project → careful research and planning will take long

• The participant would "never recommend such project to start full scale" (build it step-by-step would be more suitable) Example:
  - Start with centre, 8 houses and 8 Tee-Pee
  - Build the rest if potential demand is created by existing

• Mix different unit types from a full house for large family to cheap dormitory in one eco-hut.

• First thing to plan is the costs and revenues
  - occupancy rate
  - How many weeks can it be occupied each year
    → How long will it take to be paid back and at what rate

• 8 cottages + multi-purpose centre = 1’600’000
  10 months a year at occupancy rate of 50% = 150 full occupancy days
  each cottage (2 double/triple rooms) has an average 200 $/night * 150 = 30’000$ year
  8 cottages * 30’000$ = 240’000 $/year
  Running costs: - 6 full jobs at an average of 25’000/year = 150’000$/year
    - Running costs (5% value) = 8*5000 = 40’000$
    → 50’000$/year left to pay back mortgage = 25 years

• The following project is fine but the participant hardly sees how individuals entrepreneurs could commit themselves into such a project for 10 or 15 years
• The funding will be a problem at either stage (building, running and advertising)

• The concept would be:
  - Adapt the teachings of the grand-fathers in a modern way
    ➔ build in that way and explanation why to visitors
  - "maximum sustainability and ways to live with the nature"
  - "live healthy in an healthy environment"
    ➔ keep the quietude in order to hear the forest (no traffic)
    ➔ promote healthy and local food
    ➔ minimise impact of society's stressing factors (telephone, TV, neon lights, etc.)
  - Integrate a maximum the 4 elements to the design (Air, Water, Earth and fire)
  - Use a maximum of renewable energy and materials (Windmill to complete the installation to come later on = opportunities to sale energy outside)
  - Use a maximum of natural materials for the centre
  - Architecture type = local potentials (simple but cosy)
  - Maximum promotion of local art and culture in the making
  - Spa and Healing Centre = interaction place tourists/locals entrepreneurs
A visitor cultural centre could be added to the project

- It should link together history, science past, present and future (a kind of holistic presentation)
- It could be done jointly with a private company that market cottages on the Bruce.
- Such a big scale project would mean to bring everybody together (political, local people) ➔ Don’t know when it would be possible to implement
- Participant does not actually know which resources should be shared for week seminars or other animations
- Use the entrepreneurs on the reserve but how?
- Present natural resources, which and how?

- On the matter of setting it on private or band land the participant thinks that both solutions are acceptable
- Local skills available include knowledge about:
  - craft
  - gardening
  - cooking
  - child/medical care
- Dreaming ...
  - Show the 2 side of Indian life (Year round houses + summer Tee-Pee)
  - East = morning, children, vision = yellow
  - North = knowledge = black
  - West = death, quiet, evening
  - South = activity, mid-day, energy

- The centre could host:
  - "Nawash Tourism Information"
  - First Nation forums
  - (Niagara Escarpment) Conferences
  - Group activities (ex: school class that makes a canoe)
  - Various healing courses
  - 4 season tourism activities
  - Enterprise training
The Fish Farm Tourist Project

Tourists with Money

Tourists with fish and Knowledge

Internet
Telephone
Delivery service

Outside of the Peninsula

Local entrepreneurs

Tele-distribution and marketing centre

Aquarium
Information
Gears
Safety

Test finished products
Shop/sale instruc

Fishing basin in the lake.
Number of catch according to what was paid

Fish Plan

Fish Farm

Lake
Fishing

Boat

On the Bruce Peninsula

At Cape Croker

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